Gabelsberg

THE

UNITED STATES'

SPELLING BOOK,

WITH APPROPRIATE

READING LESSONS:

BEING AN EASY STANDARD

FOR SPELLING, READING AND PRONOUNCING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

ACCORDING TO THE RULES ESTABLISHED BY JOHN WALKER, IN HIS CRITICAL AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY,

BY SUNDRY EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.

Where now the thorn or tangled thicket grows,
The wilderness shall blossom as the rose.——*Humphreys.*

TWENTIETH EDITION.

PITTSBURGH,

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1821.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the seventeenth day of April, in the thirty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1809, Zadok Cramer, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"THE UNITED STATES' SPELLING BOOK, WITH APPROPRIATE READING LESSONS: BEING AN EASY STANDARD FOR SPELLING, READING AND PRONOUNCING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ACCORDING TO THE RULES ESTABLISHED BY JOHN WALKER, IN HIS CRITICAL AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY. *By sundry experienced teachers.*"

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the multiplicity of Spelling Books already extant, our country seems to have wanted one with which its numerous and growing schools might depend on getting a regular and uniform supply. Having reflected much on this subject, we determined on the publication of one, which should embrace such matter and on a plan, as from experience, we judged to be best calculated for the instruction of youth. We have at length completed our object, and with deference present it to the Public, but without any pretensions to originality. Many, and of superior merit, have gone before us on this subject, and not to have profited by their labours would have been treating them with neglect.

In spelling, pronunciation, and in the division of syllables, we have been guided principally by *Walker's Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary*, which is generally acknowledged to be the best in the English language.

The plan of the geographical tables, we think, will be found beneficial, as tending to expand the minds of youth, and excite a taste for reading on subjects of geography.

Of grammar, we have said but little, since we could not give a complete system, without destroying the utility of the book for at least nine-tenths of its readers.

The American chronology will be found useful as a record of national history, citing events too important for our children to lose the sight of.

The materials and execution of the work have been carefully attended to. Upon the whole, we have assiduously aimed at the production of a useful school book; how far we may have succeeded, must be left to the decision of an enlightened people, at whose tribunal, we, with due deference, submit ourselves and the fate of our Spelling Book.

Pittsburgh, May 12, 1809.

Of the Alphabetical Pronunciation of the Letter A.

Mr Walker observes, "We are to inquire what is the true name of the first letter of the English alphabet—whether we are to say *Aye, B, C; Ah, B, C;* or *Aw, B, C.*

And first, it will be necessary to consider the nature of a vowel; which grammarians are generally agreed in defining to be a "simple articulate sound, formed by the impulse of the voice by "the opening only of the mouth in a particular manner." Now, as every vowel by itself is sounded long, as nothing but its junction with a consonant can make it otherwise, it is natural, when pronouncing this vowel alone, to give it the long open sound; but as this long open sound is threefold, as heard in *face, father* and *water*, a question arises which of these long sounds shall we adopt as a common name to the whole species of this letter? The English make choice of the *a* in *face*, the Irish of that in *father*, and the Scotch of that in *water*. Each party produces words where the letter *a* is sounded in the manner they contend for; but when we demand why one should have the preference, the controversy is commonly at an end; any farther reasons are either too remote or too insignificant to be produced; and indeed, if a diversity of names to vowels did not confound us in our spelling, or declaring to each other the component letters of a word, it would be entirely needless to enter into so trifling a question as the mere name of a letter; but when we find ourselves unable to convey signs to each other on account of this diversity of names, and that words themselves are endangered by an improper utterance of the component parts, it seems highly incumbent on us to attempt a uniformity in this point, which, insignificant as it may seem, is undoubtedly the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

The first rule for naming a letter, when pronounced alone, seems to be this: Whatever sound we give to a letter when terminating a syllable, the same sound ought to be given to it when pronounced alone; because, in both cases, they have their primary, simple sound, uninfluenced by a succeeding vowel or consonant; and therefore, when we pronounce a letter alone, it ought to have such a sound as does not suppose the existence of any other letter. But wherever *a* terminates a syllable with the accent upon it, (the only state in which it can be said to be pure) it has always the English sound of that letter. The only exceptions to this rule are, the words *fa- ther, ma- ster*, and *wa- ter*; and that these are merely exceptions, appears from the uniformity with which the *a* is pronounced otherwise in *parent, papal, taper, fatal*, &c. The other vowels have their names exactly similar to the sound they have in a similar situation, as the *e* like that in *me-grim*, the *i* like the *i* in *ti-tle*, the *o* as the *o* in *noble*, and the *u* like the *u* in *tu-tor*. Thus, as it appears from the general analogy of pronunciation, that the sound of the *a* which the English adopt, is the only one that does not necessarily suppose the existence of any other sound, it inevitably follows that their's only is the proper appellation of that letter."

Sounds of the simple and diphthongal vowels as defined by Mr. Walker.

1 a. The long slender English *a*, as in fate, pa-per, &c.
2 a. The long Italian *a*, as in far, fa-ther, pa-pa, mam-ma.
3 a. The broad German *a*, as in fall, wall, wa-ter.
4 a. The short sound of the Italian *a*, as in fat, mat, mar-ry.

1 e. The long *e*, as in me, here, me-tre, me-dium.
2 e. The short *e*, as in let, met, get.

1 i. The diphthongal *i*, as in pine, ti-tle.
2 i. The short simple *i*, as in pin, tit-tle.

1 o. The long open *o*, as in no, note, no-tice.
2 o. The long close *o*, as in move, prove.
3 o. The long broad *o*, as in nor, for, or; like the broad *a*.
4 o. The short broad *o*, as in not, hot, got.

1 u. The long diphthongal *u*, as in tube, cu-pid.
2 u. The short simple *u*, as in tub, cup, sup.
3 u. The middle or obtuse *u*, as in bull, full, pull.

oi. The long broad o, and the short i, as in oil.
ou. The long broad o, and the middle obtuse u, as in thou, pound.

A KEY to the sounds of the Vowels as marked in the Spelling Tables.

	Long	*Short*	*Broad*
a	hāte	hăt	hâll
e	mete	met	there
i	fight	fit	bird
o	note	not	love
u	muse	but	bull
y	my	Egypt	
oi } *oy* }	rejoice boy		
oo	room	book	
ou } *ow* }			loud cow

Silent consonants in Italick; as, *g*nat, *k*nife

ch	child, c*h*olick, chaise
g	gave, ra*g*e
gh	g*h*ost, lau*gh*
s	sight, ro*s*e
th first sound	thick
th second sound	*th*ou, *th*en

The following recommendations are from teachers in the states of Ohio and Kentucky.

UNITED STATES' SPELLING BOOK.

Having attentively perused the '*United States' Spelling Book*,' published by Mr. Cramer of Pittsburgh; I am decidedly of opinion that it is better calculated for the improvement of the juvenile learner, than *any yet published.* The manifest advantages of this work over others of a similar nature, are too numerous to be here noticed. The key to pronunciation consisting of a few characters, well adapted to the capacities of youth, are obviously an improvement on the arbitrary use of the figures by Mr. Webster; which, by several years' experience I have found to be not easily understood by the younger class of learners.—The regular and judicious gradation of spelling tables, properly divided and accented, interspersed with a great variety of useful and entertaining lessons in reading, tend greatly to facilitate instruction, and reflect peculiar merit on the laudable exertions of the compilers. The table of 'words which are alike in sound, but different in spelling and signification,' appears hardly susceptible of improvement; also the additional tables of words nearly alike in sound—and words which are somewhat similar in sound, but vulgarly sounded alike, cannot but meet the entire approbation of every skilful instructor.

On the whole, I do not hesitate to say, that this work is in fact, what it professes to be, the production of '*experienced teachers*;' and needs only to be known, to gain general use in American schools. O. C. B. STEWART.

[*Teacher of Latin and English school in Cincinnati.*]

Chilicothe, July 16*th*, 1810.

SIR,—I have (hastily) perused the 'United States' Spelling Book,' and am indeed well pleased with it; the spelling tables in my opinion are judiciously arranged, and the reading lessons will afford an agreeable entertainment to the young reader.

Upon the whole, I am better pleased with it than any I have yet seen. I am, Sir, with respect and esteem, your obedient, humble servant, NATHANIEL JOHNSON.

MR. ZADOK CRAMER.

MR. ZADOK CRAMER.

Sir,—From the rapid perusal which I have given the United States' Spelling Book, I have been induced to think it is well adapted for the purpose for which it is intended.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

JAMES M'ALLISTER.

Frankfort, Sept. 14*th*, 1810. [Teacher of the Languages.]

The following polite note was received from Mr. and Mrs. Beck, teachers of a young Ladies' academy, in Lexington, Kentucky.

Sir,—With much satisfaction I have perused the UNITED STATES' SPELLING BOOK—I think the plan of it superior, and the execution equal to any I have seen—I shall adopt it in my school, and, all in my power, recommend it to others. That it may be universally used and save the torment inflicted on teachers, by those miserably printed ones, we are deluged with, is the hearty wish, of sir, your's. GEO. BECK.

☞The numerous recommendations inserted in the first and second editions, have been omitted for want of room.

OLD ENGLISH CAPITAL LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H I
K L M N O P Q R S
T U V W X Y Z.

OLD ENGLISH SMALL LETTERS.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q
r s t u v w x y z.

ROMAN CAPITAL LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H I J K L
M N O P Q R S T U V W
X Y Z.

ROMAN SMALL LETTERS.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o
p q r s t u v w x y z.

ITALICK CAPITAL LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H I J K L
M N O P Q R S T U V W
X Y Z.

ITALICK SMALL LETTERS.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o
p q r s t u v w x y z.

VOWELS.

A, E, I, O, U, *and* Y, *and* W, *when ending a syllable.*

CONSONANTS.

B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Z, *and* Y, *and* W, *when beginning a syllable.*

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff, ffi, fi, fl, ffl, &c.

PART I.

THE ALPHABET.

The first principles or elements of pronunciaton are letters.

The letters of the English language are:

Roman,	*Italick,*	*Name,*
A a	*A a*	a*
B b	*B b*	bee
C c	*C c*	see
D d	*D d*	dee
E e	*E e*	e
F f	*F f*	eff
G g	*G g*	jee
H h	*H h*	aitch
I i	*I i*	i *or* eye
J j	*J j*	j *consonant, or* jay
K k	*K k*	kay
L l	*L l*	el
M m	*M m*	em
N n	*N n*	en
O o	*O o*	o
P p	*P p*	pee
Q q	*Q q*	cue
R r	*R r*	ar
S s	*S s*	ess
T t	*T t*	tee
U u	*U u*	u *or* you
V v	*V v*	v *consonant, or* vee
W w	*W w*	*double* u
X x	*X x*	eks
Y y	*Y y*	wy
Z z	*Z z*	zed *or* izzard
&	&	and

Double Letters.——ff ffi ffl fi fl

* See Walker's Principles fixing the name of the first letter of the Alphabet, page 4.

TABLE I.

LESSON I.						LESSON IV.				
ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by	ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ca	ce*	ci*	co	cu	cy*	ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
da	de	di	do	du	dy	ad	ed	id	od	ud
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy	af	ef	if	of	uf
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky	al	el	il	ol	ul
LESSON II.						LESSON V.				
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy	ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy	am	em	im	om	um
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my	an	en	in	on	un
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny	ap	ep	ip	op	up
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry	as	es	is	os	us
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty	av	ev	iv	ov	uv
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy	ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
LESSON III.						LESSON VI.				
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly	ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py	at	et	it	ot	ut
sa	se	si	so	su	sy	ar	er	ir	or	ur
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy	az	ez	iz	oz	uz

* A child should be taught to pronounce *ce, ci, cy,* like *se, si, sy.*

TABLE II.

LESSON I.					LESSON III.				
bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	kna	kne	kni	kno	knu
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	pha	phe	phi	pho	
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	pla	ple	pli	plo	plu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	pra	pre	pri	pro	pru
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	qua	que	qui	quo	
LESSON II.					LESSON IV.				
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	sca	sce	sci	sco	scu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	sha	she	shi	sho	shu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	ska	ske	ski	sko	sku
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	sla	sle	sli	slo	slu

LESSON V.					LESSON VI.				
sma	sme	smi	smo	smu	tha	the	thi	tho	thu
sna	sne	sni	sno	snu	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	twa	twe	twi	two	
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	wha	whe	whi	who	
swa	swe	swi	swo	swu	wra	wre	wri	wro	wru

TABLE III.

Words of two letters, viz. one vowel and one consonant.

Am	an	as	at	ax	if	in	is	it	by
fy	li	my	py	ty	on	or	ox	up	us
be	he	me	we	ye	ho	lo	no	so	wo

Easy Lessons in Words of one Syllable.

LESSON I.

MY son do no ill.
Go not in the way of bad men;
For bad men go to the pit.
O, my son, run not in the way of sin.

TABLE IV.

Words of three Letters, in which the Vowels have the short *Sound.*

Dab	nab	bad	had	lad	mad
sad	bag	cag	fag	gag	hag
nag	rag	tag	dam	ham	ram
can	fan	man	pan	cap	gap
lap	map	rap	tap	bar	far
jar	mar	tar	has	bat	cat
fat	hat	mat	nat	rat	lax
wax	and	apt	ark	arm	art

LESSON II.

All of us, my son, are to die:
If we do no ill, we go to joy;
But if our way be bad, we go to wo.
Wo is to be on all who do ill.

ash	ask	asp.	Bed	red	beg
leg	ben	den	fen	hen	men
pen	ten	bet	get	jet	let
met	net	set	wet	yet	vex
egg	ell	elm	end.	Bib	fib
nib	rib	bid	did	kid	lid
rid	big	dig	fig	gig	

LESSON III.

My son, pay to all men; and do no sin.
O let our eye be with him who made us:
For we can do no act, but he can see it.
If we go in or out, his eye is on us.

pig	wig	dim	him	rim	din
fin	gin	hin	kin	pin	sin
tin	win	dip	hip	lip	nip
rip	sip	tip	his	bit	fit
hit	nit	pit	wit	fix	six
ill	ink.	Bob	fob	job	mob
rob	sob	nod	rod	sod	bog
dog	fog	hog	jog	log	con
fop	hop	mop	sop	top	for

LESSON IV.

Let me not go out of thy way, O my God.
O do not see my sin; and let me not go to the pit.
Let my joy be in thee all the day long.
Bad men go in the way of sin.
Do not lie, my son; and do no ill.
If we go in the way of bad men, we cannot go to joy.

dot	got	hot	jot	lot	not
pot	rot	sot	odd	off	oft.
Cub	rub	tub	bud	cud	mud
bug	dug	hug	jug	lug	mug
rug	tug	gum	mum	rum	sum
bun	fun	gun	nun	pun	run
sun	tun	cup	sup	but	cut
gut	hut	jut	put	rut	tut.

TABLE V.

Words of three Letters; the first Vowel having the long *Sound.*

Bay	day	gay	hay	jay	lay
may	nay	pay	ray	say	way
ace	age	ape	aid	aim.	Pea
sea	tea	yea	key	bee	fee
see	eat.	Die	lie.	Ice.	Doe
foe	roe	toe	bow	low	mow
row	sow	tow.	Oak	oar	oat
own.	Due*	rue	sue	you.	

* The long diphthongal *u* as in *tube*, *Cupid.*

LESSON V.

The bad man who is in the way of sin, will go to the pit; and so will the bad boy too:

But the good boy who does no ill, will go to joy.

For joy is to be the lot of all who do well.

TABLE VI.

Words of four letters: the vowel having the short *sound.*

Blab	crab	drab	scab	stab	brad
crag	glad	shad	brag	drag	flag
snag	stag	swag	dram	sham	bran
clan	plan	span	than	chap	clap
flap	slap	snap	trap	wrap	scar
star	brat	chat	plat	flat	

LESSON VI.

The good boy will hurt no one in his play if he can help it; no, he will not so much as try to vex them: But he will love and do good to all that he can.

that	flax	have.	Bred	bled	fled
shed	sped	then	when	*w*ren	step
fret	whet.	Grig	swig	trig	twig
brim	grim	skim	swim	trim	whim
chin	grin	shin	skin	spin	thin
twin	chip	clip	ship	skip	slip
trip	whip	this	slit	spit	give.

LESSON VII.

The Lord is kind to all those who seek him:
It is in and by him we live and move.
He it is that sees what is best for us.
To him let us look in the time of need.

Clog	flog	frog	prog	chop	crop
drop	prop	shop	slop	blot	trot
plot.	Chub	club	drub	grub	snub
stud	drug	plug	slug	snug	crum
drum	scum	shun	stun	blur	spur
slur	thus	glut	shut	slut	smut
flux.	Black	jack	lack	pack	sack

LESSON VIII.

If we go in or out, he sees our way.
Let us be where we will he can find us.
The dark cannot hide us from his eye.
From him it is that all good must come.

tack	camp	damp	lamp	ramp	vamp
band	hand	land	sand	bang	gang
hang	bank	lank	rank	gant	pant
rant	garb	card	hard	lard	yard
bark	dark	lark	mark	park	farm
harm	barn	yarn	carp	harp	cart
dart	hart	part	tart	cash	dash

LESSON IX.

Walk, my son, in the way that is good:
So will thy end be with joy.
When just men do well, then ill men fall.
Mark the good man, and do like him.

gash	hash	lash	mash	rash	sash
cask	mask	task	gasp	hasp	rasp
lass	pass	cast	fast	last	past
vas	hast	bath	hath	lath	path.
Deck	neck	peck	left	held	self
bell	fell	sell	tell	well	help
felt	melt	pelt	hemp	lend	mend
rend	send	tend	bent	dent	ten

LESSON X.

He who goes with bad boys will fall.
A bad life must make a bad end:
But he who does what good he can,
Will gain the love of God and man.

rent	sent	tent	vent	went	verb
herd	less	mess	best	jest	nest
rest	vest	west	next.	Kick	lick
nick	pick	sick	gift	lift	sift
milk	silk	bill	fill	hill	kill
mill	pill	till	gilt	hilt	jilt
wilt	king	ring	sing	wing	link
pink	sink	wink	dint	hint	lint
mint	dish	fish	wish	risk	lisp

LESSON XI.

Be just and true and kind to all:
Hurt no one; and go from them that would hurt thee.
Take thy book and read with care.
Keep in thy place and be not rude.

wisp	hiss	kiss	miss	fist	list
mist	pith	with.	Dock	lock	mock
rock	sock	loft	soft	pomp	bond
fond	pond	long	song	cord	lord
form	born	corn	horn	morn	sort
moss	toss	cost	lost	tost.	Much
such	buck	duck	luck	suck	tuck

LESSON XII.

The same good hand that made thee, my son, made the birds and the fish, the fly and the worm too.

And when he saw all that he made, he said they were all good.

buff	cuff	huff	muff	puff	bulk
hulk	dull	gull	hull	bump	jump
pump	bung	dung	hunt	runt	curd
turf	lurk	turk	hurl	purl	burn
turn	hurt	gush	hush	rush	tush
busk	dusk	husk	musk	dust	lust
must	rust.				

LESSON XIII.

Then my son, we must not hurt, nor kill one good thing for our sport.

If we do, we shall vex him who made us and them: For he who made them, loves to do them good.

To be sure, take care and do not hurt them in thy play.

TABLE VII.

Words of four Letters; the first Vowel having the long *Sound.*

Babe	face	lace	mace	race	fade
jade	made	wade	safe	cage	page
rage	sage	bade	cake	make	rake
sake	take	gale	pale	sale	tale
vale	came	dame	fame	game	lame
name	same	tame	bane	lane	mane

LESSON XIV.

My son walk not in the way of bad men; But walk in the way that is good.

Let not him that made thee, go out of thy mind, for he is thy rock.

He it is that can tell what is best for us: To him let us go for help.

pane	cape	pace	rape	tape	care
dare	fare	hare	mare	pare	base
case	bate	date	fate	gate	hate
late	mate	pate	rate	cave	pave
rave	save	wave	gaze	maze.	Here
mere	mete.	Dice	lice	mice	nice
rice	vice	hide	ride	side	tide
wide	life	wife	like	pike	file

LESSON XV.

My son, if thy way be bad, see that thou mend it.

I will mend my way, that I may not sin.

He that doth go with ill men will fall.

Do all that is just; and let not ill will be in thy mind.

mile	pile	tile	vile	wile	lime
time	dine	fine	kine	line	mine
pine	vine	wine	pipe	ripe	wipe
type	dire	fire	hire	mire	sire
tire	wire	bite	kite	mite	rite
dive	five	hive	size.	Robe	joke
poke	yoke	cole	hole	mole	pole
home	bone	hone	tone	cope	hope

LESSON XVI.

Go to the ant, you that love sloth:
Think on her ways and be wise:
She takes care to lay up a store in due time;
To lay up food for the time of need.

mope	pope	rope	bore	core	gore
more	pore	sore	tore	wore	dose
doze	hose	nose	rose	dote	mote
note	vote	rove.	Rude	duke	puke
mule	fume	tune	cure	pure	sure
muse	mute.	Laid	maid	paid	fail

LESSON XVII.

Hear when the bird sings in the tree;
See when the fish swims in the run;
And let a hard heart be far from thee.
The Lord loves a mind that is good and kind.

jail	nail	rail	sail	tail	fain
gain	main	pain	rain	vain	fair
hair	pair	bait	wait.	Flea	plea
ease	bead	lead	read	deaf*	leaf
leak	weak	deal	heal	meal	seal
beam	seam	team	lean	mean	wean
heap	leap	reap	dear	fear	hear

LESSON XVIII.

He doth live ill, who doth not mend;
He must live well, who doth hope to die well.
Spend thy time well, and joy will be thy lot.
Some do run well for a time; but do thou hold out to the end.

near	year	heat	meat	seat	flee
free	knee	thee	tree	deed	feed
heed	need	seed	weed	beef	leek
meek	seek	week	feel	heel	reel
seem	been	keen	seen	deep	keep
peep	weep	deer	jeer	leer	peer
feet	meet.	Load	road	toad	loaf
soak	coal	goal	foal	foam	roam

* Pronounced as if written *def.*

LESSON XIX.

The son of God came to save man from his sins:
He was meek and low of heart:
May we learn of him, in whom we live:
Whose life was the light of man:
It was he that made man at the first.

roar	boat	coat	goat	mote	oath
coax	told	cold	port	fort.	Bray
clay	dray	fray	gray	play	pray
slay	stay	sway.	Blow	crow	flow
glow	grow	slow	snow	stow.	Clue
glue	true.	Grey	prey	sley	they
trey	*h*eir	were	vein	veil.	

LESSON XX.

Shun them that will hurt thee, lest thou be hurt by them.

My son, we must not walk with them that are bad; lest we be so too, but we must walk in the law of the Lord, and he will help us.

Trust in him, and lend an ear to his word.

TABLE VIII.

Words of three and four Letters; the first vowel having the broad *Sound.*

Awe	daw	jaw	law	maw	paw
raw	saw	ball	call	fall	gall
hall	tall	wall	halt	malt	salt
warm	warn	ward	warp	wart	wasp
what	swan	swap	chaw	draw	flaw
spaw	claw	craw	gnaw	war	dawn
lawn	pawn	swan	daub	laud	bawl
caul	haul	maul.			

LESSON XXI.

He that made us, my son, doth mind all that we say and do.

This life is not long; but the life to come has no end.

We must love them that do not love us, and do good to them that would hurt us.

Bird	gird	dirt	sir	stir.	Done
son	ton	won	one	come	some
word	work	wort	worm	dove	love
monk.	Bull	full	pull	bush	push
puss.	Bow	cow	how	mow	now
sow	thou	brow	plow	owl	fowl.
Out	gout	pout	rout	loud	howl
cowl	down	gown	town	our	sour.

LESSON XXII.

We must pray for them that hate us, and try to do us harm.

Yea we must do to all men, as we like to be done to: for this is the way to please him that made us.

He must live well, that will die well.

He doth live ill, who doth not mend.

TABLE IX.

Words of five Letters; the first vowel having the long *Sound.*

Brace	chace	grace	place	space	blade
shade	spade	trade	chase	stage	drake
flake	shake	snake	stake	scale	stale
blame	flame	frame	shame	crane	plane
crape	grape	shape	blare	glare	share
scare	snare	spare	prate	slate	state
brave	crave	grave	shave	slave	stave
blaze	craze	glaze	graze	taste	waste

LESSON XXIII.

A bad life will make a bad end.

We must let the time past put us in mind of the ill we have done.

In the time to come we must do ill no more.

Be kind to all men and hurt not thyself.

haste	paste.	Spice	slice	twice	bride
chide	pride	slide	spike	smile	stile
while	chime	crime	prime	slime	brine
shine	swine	thine	twine	gripe	tripe
snipe	spire	smite	spite	white	drive
prize.	Globe	broke	choke	cloak	smoke
stole	drone	prone	stone	slope	score
shore	snore	store	close	close	prose
blote	smote	clove	grove		

LESSON XXIV.

In the Lord will I put my trust, and on him will I call, both day and night.

Let us call on his name, O my son, for it is he who made us all.

He will not fail to help all those who put their trust in him.

TABLE X.

Words of five Letters; the Vowel having the short *sound.*

Scrap	strap	sprat	black	clack	brack
crack	slack	smack	snack	stack	track
tract	chaff	staff	craft	graft	shaft
shall*	shalt	stamp	brand	grand	stand
blank	flank	frank	plank	prank	shank
thank	grant	plant	slant	scarf	spark
sharp	smart	start	clash	flash	slash
trash	flask	clasp	grasp	brass	glass
grass	class	blast	march	parch.	Shred

* As in the first syllable of *shal-low—Walker.*

LESSON XXV.

I will call on the Lord, that he may save me from all those who seek my hurt.

Come all ye who fear him, that I may tell you what he hath done for my soul.

He will bless those who love him; the ends of the world shall fear him that made them.

thread	check	speck	cleft	theft	dwell
shell	smell	spell	swell	smelt	spelt
blend	spend	spent	stern	flesh	fresh
bless	dress	press	stress	blest	chest
drest	bench	perch.	Scrip	strip	split
brick	chick	stick	thick	trick	didst
midst	cliff	skiff	stiff	whiff	drift

LESSON XXVI.

When we go out and when we come in, we are not out of the sight of him that made us.

When we pray to him with a pure mind, he will hear us and help us: But if our mind be not pure when we pray to him, then he will not hear us.

shift	swift	chill	skill	spill	still
spilt	stilt	bring	fling	sting	swing
thing	brink	chink	drink	stink	think
flint	print	brisk	whisk	crisp	bliss
twist	smith.	Throb	block	clock	flock
frock	shock	stock	scoff	throng	tongs
stork	storm	scorn	thorn	short	snort

LESSON XXVII.

Let our joy, my son, be in him that made us, and in them that love his ways.

He is nigh to all them that call on him.

It is good to draw near to him, that he may draw near to us.

I will call on him for help, that I may be safe from them that hate me.

cross	dross	gloss	broth	cloth	froth.
Scrub	shrub	chuck	cluck	pluck	truck
bluff	gruff	snuff	stuff	stump	thump
trump	lungs	drunk	trunk	blunt	brunt
grunt	scurf	churn	churl	spurn	spurt
blush	brush	crush	flush	plush	truss
trust	burst	durst.			

LESSON XXVIII.

The Lord made thee my son, and all things.

He made thy eyes to see with, and thy ears to hear with, and thy teeth to eat with.

He made thy tongue to talk with, and thy feet to run and walk with.

He loves and takes care of good boys and good girls.

TABLE XI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first; the accented syllable pronounced long.

A CORN	dai sy	flu ent	gra vy
bare foot	di al	fo cus	gru el
ba ker	di et	fore man	hind most
bo som	dra per	fore taste	ho ly
bri er	dy er	free hold	home ly
bro ken	du ty*	free ly	hope ful
care ful	e ven	fro ward	hu man
care less	e vil	fro zen	i cy
ca per	fair ly	fru gal	i dol
chas ten	fa tal	fu el	i vy
child ish	fa vour	gain ful	ju lap
ci der	fe male	gain say	ju ry
cra zy	fe ver	game some	la dy
cri er	fi nal	game ster	la zy
cru el	fi ring	glo ry	le gal
dai ly	fla grant	gi ant	li ar

LESSON XXIX.

Good boys and good girls will do as they are bid.

They will love to read good books, and to hear good folks talk; but they must not talk too much themselves.

For we have two ears to hear with, and but one tongue to talk with.

Let this teach thee to hear much, but not talk much.

Love not the world, nor the things that are in the world; for all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eye; is not of him that made us; but is of the world.

like ly	pi *o*us	sli my	to tal
li ning	pli ant	sloth ful	tra der
li on	po et	smo ky	tri al
lone ly	pre cept	so ber	tru ant
lone some	pru dent	spi cy	tu mult
ma ker	qui et	spi der	tru ly
mo hair	ra ker	spite ful	tu lip†
mo ment	re al	sti fle	tu tor†
name less	ri der	sto ny	va cant
ne gro*	ri ot	sto ry	va grant
need ful	ri pen	stu dent	va ry
nice ly	ru by	stu pid	vi per
nine ty	ru in	su et	vi tal
ninth ly	ru ler	sure ly	vo cal
nose gay	ru ral	sure ty	use ful
o ver	sa cred	tame ly	wa fer
pa gan	safe ly	ta per	wa *g*er
pa per	safe ty	ti dings	wa *g*es
pa pist	scra per	ti ger	wake ful
pa rents	sha dy	ti gress	waste ful
pave ment	shame ful	time ly	wo ful
pi lot	si lence	to ry	*w*ri ter.
pi per	si lent		

* Do not pronounce this word as if written *ne gur*.

† The long diphthongal *u* as in *tube*, *Cupid*—Walker.

LESSON XXX.

If we put our trust in the Lord, we need not fear what flesh can do to us.

Though all that see me, mock me, though they shoot out their lips, and shake their heads; yet to thee, O Lord, will I lift up my soul.

O hide not thou thy face from me, but be thou with me all the day.

Draw me out of the net that is laid for me.

TABLE XII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first; *the accented Syllable pronounced* short.

AB BOT	bar rel	com merce	doc tor
ab sence	bar ter	con cord	dress er
ac tor	bash ful	con duct	dros sy
ac tress	bet ter	con serve	drug get
ad der	bit ter	con sul	drug gist
ad vent	blun der	con test	drum mer
af ter	bor der	con tract	drunk ard
al um	buf fet	con trite	dul lard
am ber	but ter	con vent	dung hill
am bush	car rot	con verse	el der
an gel	car ter	con vert	em bers
ar bour	chan nel	cor ner	em blem
art ful	chap man	cost ly	en ter
art ist	chap ter	craf ty	en gine
art less	chat ter	crup per	fac tor
back ward	ches nut	cul ture	fag got
bal lad	chil dren	cum ber	fan cy
bank er	chil ly	cut ler	farm er
bant er	chop per	cut ter	fat ling
bant ling	cin der	dar ling	fen der
bap tist	cof fin	dif fer	fen nel
bar ber	com ment	din ner	fer ret

LESSON XXXI.

Let all the earth fear the great King, who made all the world. Stand in awe of him, all ye that dwell on the earth.

For with him is the well of life, and in his light shall we see light, day and night.

Keep thy tongue and thy lips, that they speak no guile: Put thy trust in the Lord.

fil let	gul let	in fant	lit ter
flan nel	gun ner	in most	lof ty
flat ter	gun shot	in sect	lord ly
flut ter	gus set	in side	lord ship
fod der	gut ter	in stance	luc ky
fog gy	ham let	in step	lug gage
fol ly	ham mer	in to	mam mon
fop pish	hand ful	in ward	man ful
for ty	han sel	jest er	man ly
fran tick	han dy	joc key	man na
fret ful	hang er	jol ly	man ner
fun nel	hang ings	jug gler	mar gin
fur long	hap py	ken nel	mar ket
gal lon	hard ship	ker nel	ma tron
gal lop	har dy	kin dred	max im
gam mon	har lot	king dom	med ley
gan der	har per	kins man	mem ber
gar land	har vest	lad der	mer cy*
gar ment	help ful	lan cet	mer ry
gar ret	her mit	land lord	mil ler
gar ter	hil lock	land mark	mit tens
gen try	hin der	land scape	morn ing
gib bet	hor net	lan tern	mor tal
gip sy	hor rid	lap pet	mot to
glim mer	horse man	lat ter	mud dy
glit ter	hun dred	let ter	mur der
glos sy	hunt er	lim ber	mur mur
glut ton	hurt ful	lim ner	mut ter
god ly	hus band	lin net	nap kin

LESSON XXXII.

Trust not in thy bow, nor in the might of thy own arm; for it is not thy bow, nor thy sword, that can help thee in the great day.

Hear this, all ye that dwell in the world; high and low, rich and poor; the Lord must lead and help us till death.

nim ble	pil lar	sad dler	sig nal
num ber	pip kin	sal lad	sil ly
nut meg	plat form	sal ver	sil ver
of fer	plat ter	san dy	sim ple
of fice	plum met	sat in	sin ful
on set	pos set	scab bard	sin ner
or der	pot ter	scaf fold	six fold
or gan	pup py	scam per	six ty
pam per	pur blind	scan dal	skil ful
pan nel	pur chase	scan ty	skin ny
pan try	pur pose	scar let	skip per
par cel	put log	scat ter	slan der
par don	put ty	scol lop	slat tern
par snip	rab bit	scorn ful	slen der
par lour	rag ged	scul ler	slip per
par rot	ram mer	sel dom	slug gard
part ner	ran dom	self ish	slug gish
par ty	ran som	sen tence	slum ber
pat tern	rant er	ser mon*	slut tish
pen cil	rec tor	ser pent*	smug gler
pen ny	rem nant	ser vant*	snap pish
pep per	ren der	sex ton	sor rel
per fect*	run net	sharp en	sot tish
per son*	rob ber	shat ter	spin net
pic ture	rub bish	shep herd	spin ner
pig gin	rug ged	shil ling	spin ster
pil fer	rum mage	short ly	splen did
pil grim	run ner	shut ter	splen dour

* Not *marcy*, *parfect*, *parson*, *sarmon*, *sarpent*, *sarvant*, *varmin*, *as vulgarly pronounced.*

LESSON XXXIII.

Thou shalt purge me, and I shall be clean, thou wilt wash me, and I shall be white as snow.

I will love thee, for thou hast made me, and art kind to me in all things.

Day by day will I praise thee; I will not be with such as take thy name in vain, nor go with them that love not thy law, and walk not in thy ways.

Thy way is in the sea, and thy paths in the deep.

Let the earth be glad, let the sea make a noise, and all that is in it sing thy praise.

The Lord will bless those that love him; let us serve him with our whole heart.

splin ter
spun *gy*
stag ger
stam mer
stand ish
start ish
stern ly
stin *gy*
stop page
stop per
strong ly
sub ject
sud den
suf fer
sul len
sul ly
sul try
sum mer
sum mon
sun der
sup per
sur face
sur ly
sur name
tab by
tal ly
tan ner
tap ster
tar dy
tar nish
tat ler
tat ter
tem per
tem pest
ten der
ten dril
tenth ly
tet ter
thank ful
thresh er
thun der
til lage
tim ber
tin der
tor ment
tor rent
trans port
trench er
trot ter
trum pet
tum bler
tun nel
tur key
tur nip
turn er
turn pike
tun stile
val ley
var nish
vel lum
vel vet
ven ture
ver min*
ves sel
vic tim
vin tage
vul gar
ud der
ug ly
ul cer
un der
un to
up per
up shot
up side
ut most
ut ter
wed ding
wel fare
west ern
west ward
wick ed
wil ful
wil ling
win now
win ter
wis dom
with er
wit ness
yon der

LESSON XXXIV.

Hear us, O Lord; Hide not thy face from us, lest we be like those who go down to the pit.

Shew me the way that I must walk in.

Teach me to do the thing that doth please thee.

Lift up your hands and sing to him who led his flock out of a dark land, and through the sea.

TABLE XIII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second; *the accented Syllable pronounced as* marked.

Long.	be have	de pute	en gage
A BASE	be hold	de rive	en rage
a bate	be side	de scribe	en rol
a bide	be wail	de sire	en slavè
a bode	com plain	de spite	en sue
ac quire	com ply	de vise	en sure
a dore	com pose	dis claim	en tice
af fright	com pute	dis course	en tire
a like	con dole	dis like	es py
a loud	con fine	dis may	e vade
a lone	con fuse	dis own	ex cise
a maze	con jure	dis place	ex cite
a muse	con sume	dis play	ex claim
a rise	cre ate	dis pose	ex cuse
as pire	de cide	dis praise	ex plode
a stray	de clare	dis robe	ex pose
a tone	de crease	dis taste	ex treme
at tire	de duce	dis use	fif teen
a vail	de fy	di vine	fore seen
a wait	de fine	e lope	fore speak
a wake	de grade	en close	for sworn
a way	de light	en dear	four teen
be came	de note	en dure	hence forth
be fore	de pose	en force	here by

LESSON XXXV.

Sing to him sun and moon; sing to him all ye stars and lights; yea, all of you laud his name.

Great is the peace of those who love the law of the Lord, and who walk in his truth.

It is he that is both good and great; he made all things, and can bless us.

im brue
im pair
im pale
in cite
in cline
in flame
in fuse
in grate
in scribe
in snare
in trude
in vite
mis deed
mis lead
mis like
mis name
mis place
mis rule
mis take
mo rose
nine teen
ob tain
par take
pear main
per spire
per tain
po lite
pre pare
pre vail
pre scribe
pro mote
pro pose
pur suit
re bate
re buke
re cede
re cite
re cline
re course
re duce
re gain
re late
re ly
re mind
re pair
re plete
re pose
re strain
re sume
re tail
re vere
re voke
se duce
six teen
sub lime
su pine
sup pose
su preme
sur vive
thir teen
tra duce
trans cribe
trans late
trans port
trans pose
un bind
un bolt
un close
un fair
un fold
un gain
un glue
u nite
un kind
un lace
un like
un made
un paid
un ripe
un safe
un say
un seen
un sold
un tie
un truth
where by.

Short.

Ab hor
ab rupt
ab sent
ab solve
ab surd
ac cept
ad dict
ad dress
ad mit
a dorn
ad vance
a far
a larm
a mend
a midst
a part
ar rest
as cend
at tack
at tempt
a venge
be gin
be got
be long
be set
be twixt
ca nal
col lect
com mence
com pel
con cert
con duct

LESSON XXXVI.

Seek him my son, in thy youth; serve him with all thy heart and soul, and might.

He is near to all of us; my child, yea, he is in our hearts and in our minds.

It is he who shews us what is right, and what is wrong. He calls to us thus; my son give me thy heart.

con tempt	dis trust	here of	mo lest
con tend	dis tract	him self	neg lect
con tent	dis turb	im burse	ob struct
con temn	di vert	im merge	oc cur
cor rect	ef fect	im merse	of fence
cor rupt	em balm	im pend	o mit
de bar	em bark	im plant	op press
de duct	e mit	im press	out live
de fect	en camp	im print	out strip
de fend	en chant	in cur	per form
de fence	en dorse	in dent	per mit
de fer	en large	in dulge	per verse
de form	en rich	in fect	per vert
de part	e vent	in fest	por tend
de press	e vince	in flict	pre dict
de spond	ex cel	in graft	pre serve
de tect	ex empt	in ject	pre tend
de test	ex ert	in stil	pro ject
di rect	ex ist	in struct	pro tect
dis arm	ex pand	in tense	pro test
dis band	ex panse	in trust	re cant
dis burse	ex pend	in verse	re fer
dis card	ex tend	in vert	re fit
dis lodge	ex tort	in vest	re flect
dis miss	ex tract	mis chance	re gret
dis pel	fore arm	mis give	re lapse
dis sent	for get	mis hap	re lax
dis serve	ful fil	mis pend	re mark
dis tinct	gal lant	mis print	re mit
dis tort	here in	mis trust	re pass

LESSON XXXVII.

Ye that have been led up in the way of truth, take heed that you grow in grace.

Take heed at all times, that ye walk in the path of truth; that ye do the right work.

Stand in awe, and sin not; talk with thy heart on thy bed and be still.

re press	sub orn	trans plant	un hinge
re print	sub sist	tre pan	un horse
re pulse	sub tract	un apt	un hurt
re tract	sub vert	un arm	un lock
re trench	suc cess	un bar	un man
re vert	sur pass	un bend	un twist
re volve	sus pense	un clasp	up on
ro bust	them selves	un cut	where as
ro mance	there of	un dress	where in
se dan	trans act	un felt	where of
se lect	trans cend	un fit	where with
sha lot	trans form	un just	with in
sub ject	trans gress	un hasp	
sub mit	trans mit		

TABLE XIV.

Difficult Monosyllables of four, five, six, &c. Letters: pronounced as marked.

ā	frail	slain	train	bleach	crease
Blain	grain	snail	trail	breed	creed
blaze	great	sprain	twain	breach	creep
braid	gauge	spray	vag*ue*	brief	dream
brain	haste	stage	where.	breeze	feast
brave	*k*nave	staid		cease	field
break	maize	stain	ē	cheap	fierce
chain	paint	stave	Beard	cheat	fleak
chair	paste	strain	beach	cheek	fleece
chaste	plain	strait	beast	chee*se*	freak
change	plaint	strange	bier	chief	freeze
claim	plag*ue*	stray	beeve*s*	clean	frieze
drain	quaint	taint	bleat	clear	geese
faint	saint	taste	bleed	cleav*e*	gleam
flail	shave	they	bleak	cream	glean

LESSON XXXVIII.

Let him that thinks he is safe, take heed lest he step out of the way and sin.

Some may run well for a time, but he that holds out to the end shall be safe.

Let us all do the best that we can; for this is the way to gain the love of him who made us.

As we would have men do to us, the same must we do to them.

grease	shear	fight	coast	shown	muse
greaves	sheep	flight	coax	soap	new
green	shield	fright	comb	source	news
grief	shriek	guide	course	sport	pew
grieve	sleep	guile	court	stroll	prude
heave	sleeve	guise	croach	strown	rheum
knead	smear	height	door	sworn	screw
kneel	sneer	knife	dough	toast	shrew
leech	sneeze	light	float	vogue.	shrewd
league	speak	might	floor		slew
lease	speech	night	flown	ū	sluice
least	spear	rhyme	folks	Blew	spew
leave	spleen	right	force	brew	spruce
liege	steam	sight	froze	bruise	stew
mien	steel	sleight	ghost	brute	strew
niece	steep	smile	goad	chew	suit
peace	steer	stile	gourd	clew	view
peach	squeak	stride	groan	crew	your.
piece	squeal	strife	hoard	crude	
pierce	squeeze	tight	hoarse	dew	ă
plead	teach	wright.	known	drew	Alms
please	tease		loam	few	arch
priest	treat	ō	moan	feud	badge
queen	wield	Board	mould	flew	balm
queer	yield.	boast	moult	fruit	barge
reach		bowl	mourn	grew	bath
reave	ī ȳ	bolt	poach	hew	blanch
screech	Blight	blote	roach	jew	branch
screak	bride	blown	roast	juice	calf
scream	bright	broach	rouge	knew	calm
seize	child	brogue	scroll	lewd	calve
siege	climb	cloak	shoal	lieu	carle
sheaf	clime	coach	shorn	mewl	carve

LESSON XXXIX.

If we love none but those who love us, what thank have we? bad men do the same; but we must love our foes; pray for those who treat us with scorn, and mock us; that we may be like him who made all things, and does good to all.

Hear, my son, what the wise man saith, and store it up in thy heart.

It is better, saith he, to go to the house of mourning, than to go to the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men; and the living will lay it to his heart.

chance	sauce	edge	sledge	cinque	dodge
chart	slaunt	fence	spread	cringe	knob
charge	snarle	fetch	stead	ditch	knock
craunch	starch	firm	stench	filth	lodge
daunt	starve	friend	stern	fringe	mosque
draught	staunch	guess	stealth	glimpse	notch
farce	taunt	health	strength	hinge	podge
gape	thatch	hedge	sweat	pitch	scotch
glance	thrash	helve	swerve	prism	thong
gnat	trance	hence	tense	quick	throng
gnash	wrap	herb	terge	quilt	throb
guard	wrath.	herse	thread	ridge	was
half		learn	threat	rinse	watch
halve	ĕ	length	tread	risk	wrong.
haunt	Bench	meant	twelve	schism	
have	bread	myrrh	verge	shrill	ŭ î ô
heart	breadth	pearl	verse	sieve	Bulge
hearth	breast	pence	wealth	since	budge
jamb	breath	perch	wedge	thrift	bung
jaunt	cleanse	phlegm	wench	thrill	church
lamb	clench	pledge	wreck	twinge	churl
lance	chirp	quench	wrench	twist	crumb
large	death	quest	wretch	twit	crutch
launch	debt	quirk	yearn	twitch	dumb
laugh	delve	realm	yest.	width	dunce
march	dense	scent		wince	drudge
marle	depth	search	ĭ	witch	grudge
palm	dread	sense	Bilge	wrist.	gurge
prance	drench	serge	bridge		judge
psalm	earn	sketch	build	ŏ	numb
salve	earl	skirt	built	Botch	plumb

LESSON XL.

Sorrow is better than laughter; for by the sadness of the looks the heart is made better.

The heart of the wise is in the house of mourning; but the heart of the fool is in the house of mirth.

A wicked doer giveth heed to false lips; and a liar giveth ear to a naughty tongue.

Children's children are the crown of old men; and the glory of children are their fathers.

plump	worse	haul	û ŏ ŏ	brook	stool
purge	young.	hawk	Bush	cool	spool
purse		laud	push	do	shoe
stump	â	nou*gh*t	look	doom	shoot
surge	Aw*e*	maul	cook	droop	swoon
thum*b*	awl	ou*gh*t	co*u*ld	food	tool
thump	bald	pau*s*e	crook	fool	troop
thrush	ba*l*k	pawn	foot	goose	toot
thrum	bawl	quart	good	groom	tom*b*
thrust	brawl	scald	hood	group	two
trud*g*e	brawn	scorch	hook	groo*v*e	woof
trump	broad	scrawl	hoof	hoot	*w*hoop
birch	brou*gh*t	sou*gh*t	hoop	loom	*w*hom
flirt	ca*l*k	spawn	look	loop	*w*ho
shirt	cau*gh*t	sprawl	roof	loose	wom*b*.
spirt	cau*s*e	squall	shou*l*d	mood	
squirt	cord	sta*l*k	shook	moon	ôî ôy
third	cha*l*k	straw	stood	moor	Boil
thirst	corp*s*e	swarm	took	moose	boy
twirl	cou*gh*	ta*l*k	wood	mov*e*	broil
blood	crawl	tau*gh*t	wool	noon	coy
com*e*	daub	thou*gh*t	wolf	noo*s*e	coin
flood	drawl	*th*wart	wo*u*ld.	ooze	cloy
front	dwarf	thrall		pool	coil
glov*e*	false	torch	ōō	poor	cho*i*ce
shov*e*	fault	trou*gh*	Room	proof	hoist
rou*gh*	fou*gh*t	vault	boon	prov*e*	join
touch	fraud	wa*l*k	boor	rood	joint
tou*gh*	gauze	warm*th*	boo*s*e	roost	joy
tong*ue*	*G*eorge	wrap	boot	root	moist
worm	*g*naw	*w*rou*gh*t	bloom	school	noi*s*e
world	gor*g*e	yawl	brood	scoop	oil
wort	groat	yawn.	broom	spoon	point

LESSON XLI.

Let a bear, robbed of her whelps, meet a man, rather than a fool in his folly.

He that is first in his own cause, seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him.

The highway of the upright is to depart from evil; he that keepeth his way doth preserve his soul.

The hoary head is a crown of glory; if it be found in the way of goodness.

He that is slow to anger, is better than the mighty: and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city.

poise	bounce	crown	growl	proud	sour
soil	bound	dou*b*t	house	prowl	spout
spoil	bout	douse	hound	round	slouch
toy	brown	down	louse	rout	stout
toil	cloud	drown	mouse	scout	slou*gh*
void	clout	drou*gh*t	ounce	sound	thou
voice.	clown	found	pound	shout	trout
	couch	frown	pouch	shroud	town
ôû ôw	cowl	ground	pounce	sprout	vouch
Bough	crowd	gout	pour	spouse	wound.

TABLE XV.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the first; *the accented Syllable pronounced as* marked.

ă	dam age	grav el	man gl*e*
Am pl*e*	dam ask	hab it	man hood
an ger	dam *s*el	has sock	mas ter
an kl*e*	dam *s*on	hav ock	mas tiff
ap pl*e*	drag gl*e*	h*e*art en	match less
bal ance	fam in*e*	h*e*art less	nas ty
bash ful	fam ish	h*e*ar ty	pad lock
ca bl*e*	fa*th* om	ja*u*n dice	pam phlet
cam el	fat ten	*k*nap sack	pas time
car ry	flag on	lan guage	pas try
cap tain	flas ket	lan guor	pas ture
cha*l* dron*	fla v*o*ur	lan guid	pas ty
chap el	flax en	mag ick	plan et
char coal	ga*th* er	mal ice	plan tain

* Pronounced *tshd-drun.*

LESSON XLII.

The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish.

A wise son maketh a glad father; but a foolish son is the heaviness of his mother.

The way of a fool is right in his own eyes; but he that hearkeneth to good counsel is wise.

When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.

prac tice
prat tle
psalm ist
ram ble
rap id
rath er
rat tle
rav el
sam ple
sal mon
satch el
shad ow
shal low
span gle
star tle
stat ute
tal ent
tal on
tan gle
tat tle
tav ern
thatch er
va lue
wran gle
wrap per.

ĕ
Bel fry
bel low
blem ish
breath less
bu ry*
cen sure
cheer ful
cher ish
clean ly
cred it
crev ice
dead ly
debt or
dex trous
earl dom
earth ly
earth y
ech o
en trails
er rour
ev er
feath er
fes ter
frec kle
freck led
freck ly
friend less
friend ly
ges ture
health ful
health y
heav y
heif er
jeal ous
leath er
lev el
meas ure
mel on
mer it
meth od
nev er
pen ance
pes ter
phren sy
pleas ant
pleas ure
re bel
ref uge
rel ish
rest less
scep tre
skir mish
spec kle
spec tre
stead y
stir rup
strength en
sweat y
tempt er
ten ant
tex ture
threat en
trea dle
tre ble
tres pass
ven om
ver juice
vir tue
vir gin
wealth y
wed lock
weap on
wres tle
zeal ot
zeal ous
ze nith.

ĭ
Bish op
bis cuit
brick kiln
bris tle
brit tle
build er
chil blain
chim ney†
chris ten
chym ist
cis tern

* Pronounced *ber'-re.* † Not *Chim'-bly.*

LESSON XLIII.

The fear of the Lord prolongeth days; but the years of the wicked shall be shortened.

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying; correct thy son and he shall give thee rest; yea, he will give delight unto thy soul.

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.

crick et
crys tal
dis tance
dis tant
driv en
fid dle
fifth ly
fig ure
gib lets
gin gle
giv en
giv er
glis ter
guin ea
grist ly
guilt less
hig ler
hith er
im age
in sight
in stance
kitch en
lim it
li quid
li quor
min gle
mis chief
mis tress
mis ty
pis mire
pin cers
pitch y
prin cess
quick en
quick ly
rig our
ris en
riv er
riv et
scis sors
scrib ble
sic kle
sick ness
sim ple
sin ew
sin gle
spig ot
spin age
spir it
spit tle
thick en
tic kle
til lage
tink er
tip ple
trib ute
twink ling
vis age
vis it
vin tage
vine yard
whit low
wick ed
wid ow
wrist band.

ŏ

Bon fire
cho lick
clos et
cob ler
col umn
com et
con quer
cor ner
doc tress
flor id
fol low
fon dle
for eign
for tress
for tune
frol ick
fros ty
froth y
gos pel
grog ram
hom age
hon est
knock er
knowl edge
log ick
mod ern
mod est
mon arch
mon strous
nov el
pos ture
pro duce
pro duct
prof fer
pro gress
prom ise
pros pect
pros per
rock et
ros in
soft en
sol id
stock ings.

ŭ î ô

Blus ter
blood y
buc kle
buck ram
bus tle
con jure
cou ple
cour age
crus ty
cup board
cus tom
dou ble

LESSON XLIV.

Be not amongst wine-bibbers; amongst riotous eaters of flesh.

For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty, and drowsiness shall cover a man with rags.

The father of the righteous shall greatly rejoice, and he that begetteth a wise child, shall have joy of him.

dus ky	ton nage	great ness	ei *th*er
dus ty	trou bl*e*	*h*eir ess	f*ea*r less
frus trate	up right	*k*na vish	f*ea* ture
grum bl*e*	whirl pool	name less	fe male
hon ey	whirl wind	nei*gh* bour	fierce ly
*h*um bl*e*	wor ship	ran *g*er	free hold
hun dredth	work man	sa v*o*ur	free ly
hun gry	worm wood	strai*gh*t en	gre*a* *s*y
hus ky	wor *th*y.	strai*gh*t ly	gri*e*v *o*us
j*o*ur nal		strai*gh*t way	he*a* *th*en
*k*nuc kl*e*	ā ê	ta bl*e*	heed less
lus tr*e*	A cr*e*	tai lor	le*i* *s*ure
lus ty	a pron	there fore	me tre
mo ther	bare foot	tra*i* tor	me*a* *s*les
mus cl*e*	care ful	wain scot	need ful
mus ket	care less	waist coat	ne*i* *th*er
mus lin	da*i* ly	weigh ty	pe*a* coc*k*
mus tard	da*i* *s*y	where fore.	pe*a* hen
mus ter	dan *g*er		peer ess
mus ty	eight fold	ē	peer less
pun ish	eigh*th* ly	Be*a*st ly	pe*o* ple
puz zl*e*	eigh ty	br*i*ef ly	pre*a*ch er
rou*gh* ly	fair ly	che*a*p en	re*a* der
ruf fl*e*	fa*i* ry	che*a*p ness	re*a* *s*on
scuf fl*e*	faith ful	chee*s*e cake	se*a* *s*on
smug gl*e*	fa v*o*ur	de*a*f ness*	spe*a*k er
suc kl*e*	frail ty	de*a*r ly	stee pl*e*
sup pl*e*	gain ful	e*a* gl*e*	stre*a*m er
thir ty	gain say	e*a*g let	swee*p* er
thor ou*gh*	grace less	e*a*r wig	sweet ness

* Pronounced by Walker, *def*, *def'-en*, *def'-ly*, *def'-ness*, the short sound of *e*, as in *met*, *let*, *get*.

LESSON XLV.

The heavens declare the glory of the Lord; and the firmament sheweth his handy work.

One day telleth another, and one night doth certify another.

There is neither speech nor language, but their voices are heard among them.

Their sound is gone out into all lands; and their words into the ends of the world.

th*i*ev ish	ri fl*e*	wo ful	sal ter
te nure	ri pen	*w*hole som*e*.	saw yer
tre*a* ty	spri*gh*t ly	ū	swar *th*y
we*a* ry	sti fl*e*	Be*a*u ty	taw ny
we*a* ver	ti ger	brew er	ta*u*nt ing
whee dl*e*	ti gress	brew house	wa ter.
whee ler.	tri fl*e*	fruit ful	
ī	*w*ri ter	*h*u m*o*ur	ô ŏŏ
Bride groom	*w*ri ting.	jew el	Bul let
bride maid	ō	ju*i* cy	bul lock
bri*gh*t ness	Bow sprit	ju*i*ce less	bul ly
child hood	bol ster	lu [illegible]	bul wark
eye brow	c*h*o rus	r*h*u barb	but*c*h er
eye si*gh*t	co*u*l ter	you*th* ful.	bush el
eye sore	fore *th*ought	â	bush y
fri*gh*t en	four score	Al so	ful ly
fri*gh*t ful	four*th* ly	al way	ful ler
hi*gh* ly	g*h*ost ly	au tum*n*	ful ness
hi*gh* way	ho*a* ry	braw ney	book ish
hind most	mourn ful	daugh ter	coo per
kind ness	no*s*e gay	fau cet	cuc koo
*k*ni*gh*t hood	oat meal	faul ter	foot pace
li*gh*t er	on ly	fault less	foot pad
mi*gh* ty	pro log*u*e	faul ty	foot step
mi tr*e*	q*u*o ta	gau dy	good ness
ni tr*e*	ro g*u*ish	haugh ty	soo ty*
pi *o*us	shoul der	naugh ty	won dr*o*us

* The word *soot*, and its derivatives *sooty*, *sooted*, are frequently used as if written *sut*, *sutty*, *sutted*—Pronounce them *soot*, *soot'-te*, *soot'-ed*, the long close *o*, as in *move*, *prove*.

wood y
wool len
wom an
worst ed.
ōō
Boo by
boo ty
boor ish
dooms day
fool ish
gold finch*
mo dish*
moor ish
moot ed
noon day
poor ly.

ôî ôy
Boil er
bois ter
coy ness
fois ty
join er
joint ly
join ture
joy ful
joy less
joy ous
loi ter
loy al
moi dore
moist ness
mois ture

noi ance
noi some
noi sy
oint ment
oys ter
point er
point less
roy al
toi let
toil some
toy ish
voy age.

ôû ôw
Bound less

bow er
coun sel
count er
coun ty
doubt ful
down right
drow sy
flow er
ground less
hour ly
mouth ful
moun tain
pow er
show er

* The *o* as in *no*.

TABLE XVI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second; *the accented Syllable pronounced as* marked.

ā ê
Ar raign
cam paign
com plain
com plaint
con straint
con vey
in veigh
sur vey.
ē
Be lief
be lieve
be neath
be queath
be siege
be speak

blas pheme
bo hea
ca price
cash ier
cha grin
con ceit
con ceive
de ceit
en treat
fa tigue
in crease
in trigue
ma rine*
ma chine
re ceipt
re ceive

re prieve
re vere
un teach.
ī
Al ly
as sign
a wry
be night
be nign*
con cise
con dign*
de sign
in dict
ma lign.*
ō
Ap proach

be low
be stow
bu reau
de throne
en croach
fore shew
pro rogue
un clothe.
ū
A dieu
ex clude
in clude
pur suit.
ă
Ca tarrh
har angue

* Pronounced *ma-reen'*, *be-nine'*, *kon-dine'*, *ma-line'*.

re gard.
ĕ
Af fect
af firm
a gain
be friend
be head
co quette
de sert
de serve
ga zette
in firm
un heard.
ŭ ô
A bove
ad journ
a mong
be come
be love
con front
e nough.
â
A broad
a dorn
a thwart
be cause
de bauch
de fraud
e clat
en thral
ex alt
ex haust
re ward
un taught
with al
with draw.
ōō
Ap prove
ba boon
buf foon
be hoove
ca noe
dra goon
im prove
out do
rac koon
re proof
un true.
ôî ôy
A noint
a void
de coy
de stroy
dis joint
em broil
en joy
re joice.
ôû ôw
A bound
a bout
ac count
al low
a mount
ca rouse
com pound
con found
de nounce
dis count
e spouse
mis count
mis doubt
pro pound
pro nounce
sur mount
un sound
with out

TABLE XVII.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the first; *the accented Syllable pronounced as* marked.

ā
A THE IST
blame a ble
ca pa ble
care ful ness
care less ly
change a ble
dan ger ous
dra pe ry
faith ful ly
fa vour ite
fa vour less
grace ful ly
grate ful ly
grace ful ness
kna ve ry
la zi ness
main te nance
pa gan ism
pa rent age
pa tri arch
ra ri ty
sa cra ment
scar ci ty
sla ve ry
va can cy.
ē
Cheer ful ly
cheese mon ger
clean li ness
de cen cy
eat a ble
e go tism
e qual ize
e ven ing
fea si ble

LESSON XLVI.

There are six things which the Lord doth hate; yea, seven that he cannot abide.

A proud look, a lying tongue, and hands that shed innocent blood.

An heart that deviseth wicked things, and feet that are swift in running to do mischief.

A false witness that speaketh lies, and he that soweth discord among brethren.

fre quen cy
gree di ly
gr*i*ev *o*us ly
pre vi *o*us
se cre cy
se ri *o*us
te*a*ch a bl*e*
te di *o*us
ve he mence
we*a* ri ed
we*a* ri some.

ī

Di a mond
di a log*ue*
fi nal ly
fri*gh*t ful ly
i vo ry
i ro ny
li a bl*e*
li bra ry
like li hood
live li hood
mi*gh* ti ly
ni*gh*t in gale
nine ti eth
pi e ty
pri ma ry
qui e tude
ri ot *o*us
vi o lence.

ō

Clo thi er*
for ci bl*e*
glo ri fy
glob u lar
gro ce ry
low er most
no ta ry
o pi um
o ver plus
o ver bo*a*rd
po e try
poul ter er
ros*e* ma ry
sol di er*
to ward ly.

ū

Cru ci fix
cru el ty
cu ra cy
cu ra tiv*e*
du pli cate
du ra bl*e*
du ti ful
flu en cy
fru*i*t er er
fu gi tiv*e*
*h*u m*o*ur some
jew el ler
ju bi lee
ju ni per
ju ve nil*e*
lu bri cate
lu cra tiv*e*
lu dic r*o*us
lu mi n*o*us
lu na cy
nu me ral
nu me r*o*us
nu tri ment
pew ter er
pl*e*u ri sy
pu ri ty
r*he*u ma tism
ru di ment
ru mi nate
scru pu l*o*us
scru ti ny
scru ta bl*e*
stew ard ship
su i cide
stu pi fy
su*i*t a bl*e*
tu te lar

* Pronounced *clothé-yer*, *sol'-jur*.

LESSON XLVII.

FROM THE OECONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE.

Bow down your heads unto the dust, O ye inhabitants of the earth! Be silent and receive with reverence, instruction from on high.

Wheresoever the sun doth shine, wheresoever the wind doth blow, wheresoever there is an ear to hear, and a mind to conceive, there let the precepts of life be made known, let the maxims of truth be honoured and obeyed.

u ni form
use ful ly
u su ry.
ă
Ab so lute
ab sti nence
ad a mant
ad jec tive
ad mi ral
af ter ward
ag gra vate
al *ph*a bet
an i mal
an i mate
an nu al
ap pe tite
ar ti choke
ar ti fice
bach e lor
bar ba rous
bar o net
bat tle door
blas *phe* mous
blas *phe* my
cal i co
can di date
can dle stick
can is ter
car a way
car pen ter
car ri er
cat e chism
cath o lick
chan ce ry
charge a ble
*ch*ar ac ter
chas ti ty
fab u lous
fac to ry
fac ul ty
fam i ly
fan ci ful
fa ther less
fla ge let
gal lan try
gal le ry
grad u al
gran a ry
grand fa ther
grand mo ther
gran u lous
grav i ty
half pen ny
hand ker chief
hap pi ness
har mo ny
haz ard ous
heart i ly
land la dy
lat i tude
lav en der
mac ka rel
mag is trate
mag ni fy
ma jes ty
mal a dy
man i fold
man ner ly
mar i gold
mar jo rum
mar ri age*
mar tyr dom
mar vel lous
par a ble
par li*a* ment
par ri cide
part ner ship
pas sen ger

* Pronounced *mar'-ridje.*

LESSON XLVIII.

All things proceed from God. His power is unbounded, his wisdom is from eternity, and his goodness endureth for ever.

He sitteth on his throne in the centre, and the breath of his mouth giveth life to the world.

He toucheth the stars with his finger and they run their course rejoicing.

On the wings of the wind he walketh abroad, and performeth his will through all the regions of unlimited space.

pass o ver
pas tu rage
pat ro nise
plas ter er
psal mo dy
rail e ry
ras ber ry
rat i fy
sanc ti fy
sac ri fice
sat is fy
scan da lous
scav en ger
tan ta lize
ta pes try
tra ge dy
trav el ler
val i ant*
van i ty
wag on ner.
ē
Beg ga ry
ben e fit
bev er age
cel e brate
cer tain ly

cer ti fy
clem en cy
des o late
des pe rate
des ti tute
el e gance
el o quence
em bas sy
em i nence
em per our
en e my
en mi ty
ep i taph
ev e ry
ev i dent
ex cel lent
fel low ship
gen e ral
gen tle man
head bo rough
heav en ly
heav i ness
her ald ry
her bal ist
her mit age
hes i tate

jeal ous y
jes sa mine
lec tur er
leg a cy
leg i ble
leth ar gy
med i cine
med i tate
mem o ry
mer ci ful
mes sen ger
nec ta rine
neg a tive
neg li gence
pen du lum
pen te cost
per quis ite
per se cute
pes ti lent
pet ti coat
plen ti ful
pre di cate
pres ent ly
read i ly
reck on ing
rec om pense

* Pronounced *val'-yant.*

LESSON XLIX.

Order, and grace, and beauty, spring from his hand.

The voice of wisdom speaketh in all his works; but the human understanding comprehendeth it not.

The shadow of knowledge passeth over the mind of man as a dream; he seeth as in the dark, he reasoneth, and is deceived.

But the wisdom of God is as the light of heaven; he reasoneth not, his mind is the fountain of truth.

Justice and mercy wait before his throne; benevolence and love enlighten his countenance for ever.

rec to ry
ref e rence
reg is try
reg u lar
reg u late
rem e dy
rep ro bate
res i dence
res i due
res o lute
rev e rence
rhet o rick
sec ond ly
sed i ment
sen si ble
sep a rate
ser vi tude
set tle ment
sev en ty
skel e ton
spec ta cle
tel e scope
tem pe rate
tem po ral
ten e ment
ter ri ble
ter ri fy
tes ta ment
tes ti fy
treach e ry
treas ur er
treas u ry
twen ti eth
ven i son
ven ture some
ver bal ly
ver i ty
ver ti cal
vir tu ous.

ĭ

Bit ter ness
bus i ly
chris ten ing
cin na mon
dig ni fy
dif fer ence
dif fer ent
dil i gent
dim i ty
div i dend
friv o lous
gin ger bread
grid i ron
his to ry
hith er most
hith er to
hyp o crite
ig no rance
im pi ous
im pu dent
in di gence
in di go
in do lent
in fa mous
in fa my
in fan cy
in fer ence
in fi del
in flu ence
inn hold er
in ju ry
in no cence
in so lence
in stru ment
in te ger
in ti mate
in ward ly
lib er al

LESSON L.

Who is like unto the Lord in glory? Who in power shall contend with the Almighty? Hath he any equal in wisdom? Can any in goodness be compared unto him?

He it is, O man, who hath created thee! thy station on earth is fixed by his appointment: The powers of thy mind are the gifts of his goodness, the wonders of thy frame are the work of his hand.

Hear then his voice, for it is gracious; and he that obeyeth shall establish his soul in peace.

lib er ty
lit er al
lit ur *gy*
liv e ry
mil li ner
mim ick ry
min is try
mir a cl*e*
mi*s* e ry
mist le toe*
nig gard ly
phy*s* i cal
pil lo ry
pit i ful
rid i cule
rig or *o*us
sil la bub
sin ew y
sin gu lar
six ti e*th*
slip pe ry
tyr an ny†
vic to ry
vi*g* i lant
vig or *o*us
vin e gar

vi*s* it er
wick ed ness
wil der ness
yes ter day.

ŏ

Choc o late
c*h*ol er ick
com e dy
com i cal
com mon er
con fi dence
con fi dent
con stan cy
con tra ry
drop si cal
fol low er
for e*ig*n er
for est er
for mal ly
for mer ly
for ti tude
for tu nate
hor ri bly
*h*os pi tal
joc u lar
jol li ty

lot te ry
mock e ry
mon u ment
north er ly
not a bly
ob li gate
ob sti nate
ob vi ate
oc cu py
of fer ing
op er a
op er ate
or der ly
or gan ist
or i fice
or i *g*in
or na ment
por rin *ge*r
pov er ty
prod i gal
pros per *o*us
prov i dence
rob be ry
rot ten ness
sol em*n* ly
sol i tude

* Pronounced *miz'-zl-to.*

† Pronounced *tir'-ra-ne*, the short simple *i*, as *pin, tit-tle.*

LESSON LI.

From the creatures of God let man learn wisdom and apply to himself the instruction they give.

Go to the desert my son; observe the young stork of the wilderness, let him speak to thy heart: he beareth on his wings his aged sire, he lodgeth him in safety and supplieth him with food.

The piety of a child is sweeter than honey; yea, more delicious than the honey comb.

sor row ful.
ŏ ô î
But ter fly
but te ry
cus to mer
drunk en ness
fluc tu ate
fur ther more
glut to ny
gun ne ry
hur ri cane
hus band man
jour nal ist
jus ti fy
lus ti ly
mul ber ry
mul ti tude
nour ish ment
nun ne ry
nur se ry
pub li can
pun ish ment
ruf fi an*
rus set in
sub se quent
sub sti tute
sump tu ous

sur ro gate
trou ble some
trump et er
un der hand
ul ti mate
ut ter ly
broth er ly
cir cu lar
cir cum stance
cir cum spect
come li ness
com pa ny
con ju rer
cov et ous
gov ern ment
gov er nour
jour ney man
thir ti eth
won der ful.

â
Al der man
al ma nack
caus ti cal
fal si fy
frau du lent
laud a ble

plau si ble
qual i ty
quan ti ty
quar rel some
quar ter age
quar ter ly
straw ber ry
war ri our
wharf in ger.
û ŏŏ
Book sel ler
butch e ry.
ōō
Fool e ry
move a ble
nu mer ous
room i ness.
ou ow
Boun te ous
coun sel lor
coun te nance
coun ter feit
drow si ness
house hold er
moun te bank
moun tain ous
pow er ful.

* Pronounced *ruf'-yan*, *war'-yur*.

Words in which ti, si, and ci, are sounded like sh, formerly divided into three syllables.

ā	ă	pre cious	vi cious
An cient	Ac tion	sec tion	vi tiate
na tion	cap tious	spe cial	op tion
pa tient	fac tion	ses sion	func tion
spa cious	fac tious	ten sion	lus cious
sta tion	frac tion	ver sion	unc tion.
Gre cian	man sion	dic tion	â
mo tion	pas sion	fic tion	Auc tion.
no tion	sanc tion	fic tious	
por tion	men tion	fric tion	
quo tient.	pen sion	mis sion	

LESSON LII.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

A CERTAIN man had two sons: and the younger of them said to his father; Father give me the portion of goods that falleth to me; and he divided unto them his living.

And soon after, the younger son gathered all he had together, and took a journey into a far country and there wasted his substance in riotous living.

And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want.

LESSON LIII.

And he went and joined himself to a citizen of that country, who sent him out into the fields to feed swine.

And his hunger was so great, that he would fain have filled his belly with the husks which the swine did eat; but no man gave him any.

And when he came to himself, he said, How many hired servants are there in my father's house, who have bread enough, and to spare, and I perish here with hunger.

LESSON LIV.

I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee; and am no more worthy to be called thy son: make me as one of thy hired servants.

And he arose and came to his father. But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him.

And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son.

But the father said unto his servants, Bring forth the best robe, and put it on him, and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet.

And bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it; And let us eat and be merry.

LESSON LV.

Think now my dear child, of the great love and goodness of this tender parent.

Who was willing to receive, even with open arms, his poor repenting son.

Although he had been so bad as to leave his father's house, and spend his precious time in vanity.

Yet because he was returned, and so truly humble, that he thought himself no more worthy to be called a son; but was willing to be made as one of the servants; he not only received him, but clothed him also; and that with the best robe too.

LESSON LVI.

From all who dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise;
Let the Redeemer's name be sung,
Through every land by every tongue.

Eternal are thy mercies, Lord,
Eternal truth attends thy word;
Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore,
'Till suns shall rise and set no more.

TABLE XVIII.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the second; *the accented Syllable pronounced as* marked.

ā
A base ment
ac quain tance
ap pa rent
arch an gel
com mand ment
cour age ous
dis grace ful
en a ble
en gage ment
e qua tor
for sa ken
mis sha pen
oc ta vo
out rage ous
par ta ker
po ma tum
spec ta tor
sur vey or
tes ta tor
tes ta trix
trans la tor
trans pa rent
un grate ful.

ē
A chiev ment
ap pear ance
ar rear age
blas phe mer
de ceit ful
en trea ty
il le gal
o bei sance
pro ce dure
re deem er
se vere ly
sin cere ly
vice ge rent
un ea sy
un e ven
un seem ly.

ī
Chas tise ment
con fine ment
de fi ance
dis ci ple
in qui ry
in tire ly
re ci tal
re fine ment
re fi ner
sub scri ber
sur vi ver
un qui et
up right ly.

ō
Be hold en
com po sure
en clo sure
en no ble
he ro ick
ig no ble
more o ver
op po ser
un bo som
un bro ken
un to ward.

ū
Con du cive
dif fu sive
in hu man
ob tru der
pur su ant
se cure ly
se duce ment
tri bu nal.

ă
Ap par el
dog mat ick
en tan gle
e stab lish
ex am ine
here af ter
im a gine
in val id
mis car ry
mis man age
phan tas tick
re gard less
to bac co
un ac tive
unhand some
un man ly.

ĕ
Ap pen dix
ap pren tice
as sem ble
at tend ance
com pen sate

con jec ture
con tent ment
di lem ma
di rect ly
dis cred it
dis pleas ure
dis sem ble
e ject ment
e lev enth
for get ful
in den ture
in vec tive
in ven om
ma jes tick
ob serv er
of fen der
of fen sive
op pres sor
pa thet ick
pre fer ment
pro ject or
pro phet ick
re fresh ment
re mem ber
re mem brance
re pent ance
re sem ble
stu pen dous
suc cess ful
suc ces sor
sur ren der
to geth er
tor ment or
un cer tain
un friend ly
un pleas ant
un wel come.

ĭ

Arch bish op
com mit tee
con sid er
con tin ue
de lin quent
de liv er
di min ish
dis fig ure
dis til lĕr
dis tin guish
dis trib ute
for give ness
im bit ter
im pris on
pro hib it
pro lif ick
re mit tance
sub mis sive
un civ il
un wil ling
vin dic tive

ŏ

Ac com plish
ad mon ish
a pos tle
de mol ish
de mon strate
dis hon est
dis or der
im mod est
im mor tal
im port ant
im prop er
mis for tune
per form ance
re cord er
re form er
re mon strance
un com mon
un con stant
un god ly
un spot ted.

ŏŭ

A bun dance
con vul sive
fore run ner
il lus trate
in cum ber
in dul gent
in jus tice
oc cur rence
pro duc tive
re ful gent
tri um phant
un luc ky
an oth er
dis cov er
mis gov ern
re cov er
un cov er
un wor thy.

â

Ex haust ed
out law ry
sub al tern
un daunt ed
un law ful.

ōō

Ac cou tre
im prove ment
man œu vre.

ou ow

Em bow el
en coun ter.

LESSON LVII.

Good children, who behave prettily, and whose faces and hands are clean, are always the first objects that attract the eye of a stranger on entering a house. A gentleman asked little Mary one day whether she could read, yes sir, she replied, and immediately ran and got her book and read the following story:

The little Girl, the Sparrow, the Bee, and the Ant.

WHO'LL come and play with me here under the tree,
My sisters have left me alone:
My sweet little Sparrow come hither to me,
And play with me while they are gone.

O no, little lady, I can't come, indeed,
I've no time to idle away,
I've got all my dear little children to feed,
And my nest to new cover with hay.

My sweet pretty Bee, do not buzz in that flow'r,
But come here and play with me, do;
The Sparrow won't come and stay with me an hour,
But say, pretty Bee—will not you?

O no, little lady, for do not you see,
Those must work who would prosper and thrive,
If I play they would call me a sad idle Bee
And perhaps turn me out of the hive.

Stop! stop! little Ant, do not run off so fast
Wait with me a little and play;
I hope I shall find a companion at last,
You are not so busy as they.

O no little lady, I can't stay with you,
We're not made to play but to labour;
I always have something or other to do,
If not for myself, for a neighbour.

What then, have they all some employment but me,
Who lie lounging here like a dunce?
O then like the Ant, and Sparrow, and Bee,
I'll go to my lesson at once.

Poems for Infant Minds.

LESSON LVIII.

Caroline and Amelia have had a fine morning walk. They met their brothers Frederick and William, and they all returned cheerful and happy.

Many things that are used in this country, come from other places.—Figs and raisins, oranges and lemons, come from Spain, Italy and Portugal.

Nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, pepper, and other spices, come from the East Indies.

Tobacco grows in Virginia; Indigo in Carolina.—Tea grows in China; Coffee in Turkey and the West Indies. Prunes and olives grow in France and Spain.

Gold and silver come from Mexico and Peru; Marble from Italy and Turkey; and ivory from Africa.

Diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, are found in the East Indies and in South America.

TABLE XIX.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the last; *the accented Syllable pronounced as* marked.

ā
Ap per tain
dis en gage
dis o bey
mis be have
o ver take.

ē
Dev o tee
dis a gree
dis ap pear
dis be lief
dis e steem
dom i neer
gaz et teer
gren a dier
in dis creet
in ter cede
in ter fere
in ter leave
in ter vene
sev en teen
su per sede
vol un teer
un be lief.

ī
Dis o blige
dis u nite
in ter line
mis ap ply
rec on cile
su per scribe
un der mine.

ō
Al a mode
dis com pose
ev er more
here to fore
in com mode
in dis pose
o ver flow
o ver grow
o ver throw.

ū
Im ma ture
im por tune
in trō duce.
ă
Car a van
dis re gard
o ver cast
rep ri mand
su per add
un der stand.
ĕ
Ap pre hend
com pre hend
con de scend
dis com mend
dis con tent
dis pos sess
dis re spect
in cor rect
in di rect
rec om mend
rep re hend.
ĭ
Con tra dict
in ter mix
vi o lin.
ŏ
Here up on
mis in form.
ŭ
In cor rupt
in so much
in ter rupt
o ver come
o ver run
o ver turn.
ŏŏ
O ver look
over took.
ōō
Af ter noon
dis ap prove
rig a doon.
ou
Dis al low
there a bout.

LESSON LIX.

THE HISTORY OF JESUS.

In the days of Herod, the king of Judea, the angel of the Lord was sent unto a virgin whose name was Mary:

And the angel came in unto her and said, Hail, thou that art highly favoured, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women.

And when she saw the angel, she was troubled, and cast in her mind what manner of saying this should be.

And the angel said unto her, Fear not, Mary, for thou hast found favour with God.

Behold, thou shalt conceive and bring forth a son, and shalt call his name JESUS.

He shall be great and shall be called *the Son of the Highest;* and the Lord God shall give him the throne of his father David.

And he shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever, and of his kingdom there shall be no end.

LESSON LX.

And the child Jesus grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom, and the grace of God was upon him.

And when he was twelve years old he went up with his parents to the feast, after the custom of the Jews.

And when the days of the feast were over, the people went home; but the child Jesus was still in the city, and Joseph and Mary knew it not.

And when they had gone a day's journey, they found he was not with them; then they sought him amongst their kinsfolk.

And when they found him not, they turned back again to the city to seek him.

LESSON LXI.

And after three days, they found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them and asking them questions.

And all that heard him were amazed at his understanding and answers.

And when they saw him, his mother said unto him, Son, why hast thou dealt thus with us? Behold, thy father and I have sought thee with sorrow.

And he said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? knew ye not that I must be about my Father's business? Then he went down with Joseph and his mother Mary, and was subject unto them.

LESSON LXII.

And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour both with God and man.

And when he began to be about thirty years of age, being full of the Holy Ghost, he was led by the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil.

And Jesus was there forty days and forty nights tempted of Satan, all this time he did eat nothing.

And when the devil had ended all his temptations, finding he could prevail nothing, he left him, and behold, angels came and ministered unto him.

TABLE XX.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the second; *the accented Syllable pronounced as* marked.

ā
Gram ma ri an
li bra ri an
pre ca ri *ous*
ter ra que *ous*
un bla ma bl*e*
un ca pa bl*e*
un change a bl*e*
un sa vo*u* ry.

ē
Ab ste mi *ous*
a gree a bl*e*
con ve ni ent
ex pe ri ence
im me di ate
im pe ri *ous*
in de cen cy
mys te ri *ous*
o be di ent
su pe ri *our*
un spe*a*k a bl*e*.

ī
De *si* ra bl*e*
im pi e ty
in cli na bl*e*
so ci e ty
so bri e ty
va ri e ty.

ō
Ap pro pri ate
cen so ri *ous*
com mo di *ous*
de plo ra bl*e*
er ro ne *ous*
fe lo ni *ous*
har mo ni *ous*
his to ri an
me lo di *ous*
me mo ri al
no to ri *ous*
vain glo ri *ous*
vic to ri *ous*.

ū
An nu i ty
com mu ni cate
com mu ta bl*e*
con cu pis cence
con fu ta bl*e*
dis pu ta bl*e*
e nu me rate
ex cu *sa* bl*e*
fu tu ri ty
gra tu i ty
im pu ri ty
in tu i tive
lux u ri ant
ob scu ri ty
pe cu li ar
se cu ri ty
vo lu mi n*ous*
un du ti ful
un u su al.

ă
An tag o nist
as sas si nate
as par a gus*
bar bar i ty
be at i tude
ca lam i ty
ca tas tro *phe*
co ag u late
com par a tive
com par i son
com pat i bl*e*
con gra tu late
co part ner ship
e van *ge* list
ex trav a gant
fa na ti cism
for mal i ty
fru gal i ty
hu man i ty
mi rac u l*ous*
mo ral i ty
mor tal i ty
re mark a bl*e*
to bac co nist
ty ran ni cal
u nan i m*ous*
un man ner ly
un mar ri ed
un na tu ral.

ĕ
Ac cep ta bl*e*
ad ven tur er
ad ver si ty
af firm a tiv*e*
ap pren tice ship.

* This word is frequently and very erroneously pronounced *spar-row-grass*.

LESSON LXIII.

And Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit into Galilee; and taught in their synagogues, being glorified of all.

Now it came to pass in process of time, after Jesus had wrought many mighty miracles, and had preached the everlasting gospel of peace to many nations; teaching them the right way to heaven, and pointing out the path that leads to glory; that in return for such great goodness, the Jews conspired against him and sought means to kill him.

And Satan entered into Judas, who was one of the twelve apostles; and he went his way unto the chief priests and captains to betray Jesus unto them.

LESSON LXIV.

Then were the rulers glad when they saw Judas was come to betray his Lord and Master; and they agreed to give him money, and sent a band of men with him to take Jesus.

And when they had taken him, and had brought him into the high-priest's house, behold, they that held him, mocked him and smote him.

And when they had blindfolded him, they struck him on the face, and asked him, saying, Prophesy, who is it that smote thee. And many other things wickedly spoke they against him.

LESSON LXV.

And after they had thus buffeted, and mocked, and even spit upon our dear Lord, they at length killed him, nailing him to a cross.

Thus died the Son of the Most High, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in order to save poor fallen man.

Yea, to save us from our sins, he left the bosom of his holy Father, and took on himself the likeness of sinful flesh; and even suffered the death of the cross, and his body to be laid in the grave.

And all this for our sakes, that we might live and become heirs of heaven and children of God.

a rith me tick
as cen den cy
be nev o lence
be nev o lent
com mem o rate
com mend a ble
com pen di ous
con tem pla tive
con tempt i ble
con vers a ble
de fen si ble
dis cern i ble
ef fec tu al
e ter ni ty
ex ec u tor
ex ec u trix
ex per i ment
ex tem po re*
for get ful ness
fra ter ni ty
im men si ty
im pen i tent
im pet u ous
im per ti nence
in ces sant ly
in cred i ble
in firm i ty
in her it ance
in ter pre ter
ir reg u lar
ne ces si ty
ob serv a ble
ob serv a tor
per cep ti ble
per pet u al
per pet u ate
pos ter i ty
pre sent a ble
pre serv a tive
pro cer i ty
pro phet i cal
pro ver bi al
re cep ta cle
re fec to ry
re flex i ble
se ver i ty
sin cer i ty
su per flu ous†
su per la tive
tem pes tu ous
ter res tri al
un mer ci ful
un search a ble.

ĭ

Ad mis si ble
af fin i ty
am big u ous
am phib i ous
an ti qui ty
ar tic u late
ca pit u late
cap tiv i ty
cer tif i cate
co in ci dent
com mis e rate
con spic u ous
con tin u al
con trib u tor
de bil i ty
de fin i tive
de lib e rate
de li ri um
de liv er ance
dis crim i nate
di vin i ty
e pis co pal
e pit o me‡
fe li ci ty
ha bil i ment
ha bit u al
hos til i ty
im mix a ble
in im i cal
in i qui ty
in vid i ous
in vin ci ble
in vis i ble
ma lig ni ty
mu nif i cent
na tiv i ty
no bil i ty
om nip o tent
o rig i nal
par tic u lar
per spic u ous
pro mis cu ous

* How often do we hear this word pronounced *ex-tem-pore*, by those too who should know better.

† Nine out of ten erroneously place the accent on the third syllable of this word instead of the second.

‡ Not *ep-e-tome*.

ri dic u lous
sa tir i cal
scur ril i ty
sig nif i cant
sim il i tude
sim pli ci ty
vi cis si tude
vir gin i ty.

ŏ

Ac com mo date
a nat o mist
a pol o gy
a pos tro phe
as ton ish ment
as trol o ger
as tron o mer
au thor i ty
chro nol o gy
chro nol o gist
chro nom e ter
com mod i ty
de form i ty
dox ol o gy
ex pos tu late
ge og ra phy
ge om e try
his tor i cal
hy poc ri sy
i dol a ter
i dol a try
im mod e rate
ma jor i ty
me thod i cal
mi nor i ty
phi los o phy
pre rog a tive
un for tu nate.

ŭô

Ab sur di ty
ac com pa ny
a dul te rate
a dul te ry
ca lum ni ate
com pul so ry
com bus ti ble
dis cov e ry
en cour age ment
il lus tri ous
in dus tri ous
pre sump tu ous
pro fun di ty
re cov e ry
re pub li can
tu mul tu ous
vo lup tu ous
un wor thi ly.

ōō

Buf foon e ry
im move a ble
re prove a ble.

ou ow

Ac count a ble
al low a ble.

Words in which ti, si, *and* ci, *are sounded like* sh, *formerly divided into four syllables.*

Car na tion
ca pa cious
ces sa tion
du ra tion
fal la cious
foun da tion
oc ca sion
plan ta tion
pro ca cious
re la tion
sa ga cious
sal va tion
temp ta tion
te na cious
com mo tion
de vo tion
fe ro cious
pro por tion
com mer cial
con clu sion
pol lu tion.

Ac cĕp tion
af fec tion
as cen sion
as per sion
at ten tion
col lec tion
com pres sion
con fes sion
con ven tion
cor rec tion
de cep tion
de clen sion
di rec tion
dis cre tion
dis per sion
es pe cial
ex cep tion

ex pres sion	sus pen sion	o mis sion
im pres sion	ad mis sion	om nis cient
in fec tion	af flic tion	pe ti tion
ob jec tion	am bi tion	pro pi tious
op pres sion	ca pri cious	sub mis sion
pre emp tion	com mis sion	se di tious
pro fes sion	con di tion	sus pi cious
pro tec tion	con vic tion	ex tor tion
re demp tion	de li cious	con vul sion
re flec tion	de scrip tion	cor rup tion
re ver sion	dis tinc tion	de duc tion
sub jec tion	fla gi tious	de struc tion
sub ver sion	in flic tion	in struc tion
suc ces sion	ju di cial	ob struc tion.

LESSON LXVI.

THE BOY OF DUNDEE.

A POOR widow at Dundee, in Scotland, used to spin and work very hard, in order that she might maintain herself and her little son. She could not read; but she wished her son might learn, and she sent him to school. As he took pains he learned to read very well.

When he was about twelve years of age, his mother had a paralytick stroke, and lost the use of her limbs: so she was obliged to lie in bed all day long, and she could not spin or work any more.

As she had not been able to save any money, she could not hire any body to clean her house, and to work for her; and she was very much distressed. A poor woman who was her neighbour used sometimes to call in to assist her, and to do little jobs for her: but her son was her great comfort. He said within himself; "I will not let my mother die for want. I will work for her: I will maintain her. God, I hope, will bless me, and prosper my work."

LESSON LXVII.

He went to a manufactory that was in the town where he lived; and got some work. Every day he went to the manufactory, and worked hard, harder than if he worked for himself alone; and in the evening he brought his wages to his poor mother. Before he went in the morning, he always cleaned the room for his mother; and got their breakfast ready; and did all he could to make her comfortable whilst he was absent.

This good boy thought if his mother could read, she could amuse and employ herself, when he was not with her: so he took a great deal of pains and taught her to read. And when she had learned, she was highly delighted; "Now," said she, "I am very happy. I am, indeed confined to my bed, and I cannot work: but I can read the Bible, and that is a great comfort to me; and I have one of the best and kindest of sons."

TABLE XXI.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the first; *the accented Syllable pronounced as* marked.

ā	du bi *ous* ly	al a bas ter
A mi a ble	du bi ta ble	al le go ry
va ri a ble	du ti ful ness	am i ca ble
va ri *ous* ly.	lu mi na ry	an nu al ly
ē	nu ga to ry	an s*w*er a ble
Re*a* son a ble	nu mer a ble	an ti mo ny
se*a* son a ble.	su per a ble.	ap o plex y
ī	ă	ap pli ca ble
Hi e rar c*hy*	Ac ces sa ry	ca ter pil lar
vi o la ble.	ac cu ra cy	char it a ble
ō	ac cu rate ly	dam age a ble
Cour te *ous* ly	ac ri mo ny	fash *ion* a ble
mo men ta ry.	ad mi ra ble	hab it a ble
ū	ad mi ral ty	mar riage a ble
Cu ri *ous* ly	ad ver sa ry	nav i ga ble

pal a ta ble
pal li a tive
pat ri mo ny
par don a ble
plan et a ry
prac ti ca ble
sanc tu a ry
stat u a ry
val u a ble.

ĕ

Cer e mo ny
cred it a ble
ef fi ca cy
el e gan cy
em i nen cy
ex em pla ry
ex quis ite ly
gen tle wom an
meas u ra ble
mel an̆ cho ly
mem o ra ble
mer ce na ry
ne ces sa ry
pen e tra ble
per ish a ble
per se cu tor
per son a ble
pref er a ble
rep u ta ble
sec re ta ry
sep a ra ble
ser vice a ble
spec u la tive
tem po ra ry
ter ri to ry
tes ti mo ny
ven e ra ble
vir tu al ly
weath er beat en.

ĭ

Crit i cal ly
dif fi cul ty
dis pu ta ble
fig u ra tive
gil li flow er
im i ta ble
im pu dent ly
in ti ma cy
lit e ra ture
mis e ra ble
pit i a ble
pit i ful ly.

ŏ

Com mon al ty
com pe ten cy
con quer a ble
con tro ver sy
cop u la tive
cor di al ly
for mi da ble
hon our a ble
or di na ry
prof it a ble
prom is so ry
pros e cu tor
sol i ta ry
vol un ta ry.

ŭ ô

Cus tom a ry
mul ti pli er
sub lu na ry
suf fer a ble
vul ner a ble
ut ter a ble
com fort a ble
gov ern a ble
sov e reign ty.

â

Al ter a ble
au di to ry
war rant a ble.

ow

Cow ard li ness
pow er ful ly.

LESSON LXVIII.

THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS.

There was a certain rich man, who was clothed with purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day.

And there was a certain beggar named Lazarus, who was laid at his gate full of sores, and desired to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table: moreover the dogs came and licked his sores.

And it came to pass that the beggar died and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom. The rich man also died and was buried.

LESSON LXIX.

And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom.

And he cried, and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame.

And Abraham said, Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things; but now he is comforted and thou art tormented.

LESSON LXX.

And besides all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed; so that they which would pass from hence to you cannot; neither can they pass to us that would come from thence.

Then he said, I pray thee therefore, Father, that thou wouldst send him to my father's house: for I have five brethren: that he may testify unto them, lest they also come into this place of torment.

Abraham saith unto him, They have Moses and the prophets; let them hear them.

LESSON LXXI.

And he said, Nay, Father Abraham; but if one went unto them from the dead, they would repent.

And he said unto him, If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither would they be persuaded though one rose from the dead.

By this parable of the rich man and Lazarus, which was put forth by our dear Lord himself, we may see, what is to be the portion of the proud, who riot in affluence, glutting themselves with the Lord's gifts; but forget the great Giver.

TABLE XXII.

Words of four Syllables accented slightly on the first; *and full on the* third; *the accented syllable pronounced as* marked.

ĕ		
Ac ci dent al	in stru men tal	op por tune ly
ad a man tine	in ter ces sor	sem i co lon
an a bap tist	in ter med dle	un ac quaint ed
ap pre hen sive	in tro duc tive	un ad vis ed
ben e fac tor	mal e fac tor	un de fi led
cal i man co	man u fac ture	un der ta ker
com pre hen sive	mem o ran dum	un de sign ed
cor res pon dence	when so ev er	un di vi ded
det ri men tal	where so ev er.	un du la ted
dis ad van tage	ā	un pre pa red
dis af fect ed	Ad van tage ous	un pro vi ded
dis con tent ed	an te ce dent	un pro vo ked.
dis con tin ue	com men ta tor	ō ŭ
dis in her it	dis a gree ment	O ver bur den
ev er last ing	dis com po sure	sa cra men tal
fun da men tal	in co he rent	su per struc ture
in con sist ent	me di a tor	u ni ver sal.
in de pen dent	mis de mean or	â
in of fen sive	mod e ra tor	Al to geth er.

The following have the full accent on the last syllable.

A ni mad vĕrt	mis un der stand	el e cam pane
mis ap pre hend	nev er the less	su per in duce
mis re pre sent	leg er de māin	su per in tĕnd

LESSON LXXII.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead.

And by chance there came down a certain priest that way; and when he saw him he passed by on the other side. And likewise a Levite, when he was at that place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side.

But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him.

And on the morrow, when he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them to the host and said unto him, Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee.

Which now of these three thinkest thou, was neighbour unto him that fell among thieves? And he said, He that shewed mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him, *Go, and do thou likewise.*

TABLE XXIII.

Words of five Syllables, accented on the first; *the accented syllable pronounced as* marked.

ă
Ap pli ca to ry
ar bi tra ri ly.
Dĕd i ca to ry
ex pi a to ry
ne ces sa ri ly
se con da ri ly.
Dĭl a tor i ness
fig u ra tive ly.
ŏ
Or di na ri ly
pos tu la to ry
vol un ta ri ly.
Cŭs tom ar i ly
sup pli ca to ry
cir cu la to ry.

The following are accented on the second *Syllable.*

De clam a to ry
de fam a to ry
ex plan a to ry
im a gin a ble
in flam ma to ry
pre par a to ry
vo cab u la ry
con fed e ra cy
co tem po ra ry
com mem o ra ble

dis pen sa to ry
de gen e ra cy
ef fem i na cy
e lec tu a ry
ex tem po ra ry
in cen di a ry
im pen e tra ble
in es ti ma ble
in sep a ra ble
ir reg u lar ly
ob serv a to ry
com mis er a ble
con sid er a ble
con tin u al ly
de lib er a tive
de lib er ate ly
e pis to la ry
in trin si cal ly
ob li ga to ry
pre lim i na ry
pro hib it o ry
a bom i na ble
a poth e ca ry
de pos it o ry

dis hon our a ble
in com pa ra ble
in cor rig i ble
in tol er a ble
in vol un ta ry
re pos it o ry
tu mul tu a ry
tu mul tu ous ly
vo lup tu a ry
vo lup tu ous ly
un suf fer a ble
un ut ter a ble
re cov er a ble
un gov ern a ble.
Oc ca si on al
pre ca ri ous ly
im me di ate ly
un rea son a ble
un sea son a ble
in vi o la ble
no to ri ous ly
vic to ri ous ly
com mu ni ca ble
com mu ni ca tive.

LESSON LXXIII.

The parable of the Ten Virgins. Mat. xxv.

Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, who took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom. And five of them were wise and five were foolish.

They that were foolish, took their lamps, and took no oil with them: But the wise took oil in their vessels, with their lamps.

While the bridegroom tarried they all slumbered and slept.

LESSON LXXIV.

And at midnight there was a cry made, "Behold the bridegroom cometh; go ye forth to meet him."

Then all those virgins arose and trimmed their lamps.

And the foolish said unto the wise, "Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out."

But the wise answered, saying, "Not so, lest there be not enough for us and you, but go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves."

LESSON LXXV.

And while they went to buy, the bridegroom came; and they that were ready went in with him to the marriage, and the door was shut.

Afterwards came also the other virgins, saying, Lord, Lord, open unto us.

But he answered and said, Verily I say unto you, I know you not.

Watch therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh.

LESSON LXXVI.

When the Son of Man (our blessed Saviour) shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory.

And before him shall be gathered all nations; and he shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats.

And he shall set the sheep on his right hand, but the goats on the left.

LESSON LXXVII.

Then shall the king say unto them on the right hand, Come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.

For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: Naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me.

LESSON LXXVIII.

Then shall the righteous answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, and fed thee? Or thirsty, and gave thee drink?

When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? Or naked, and clothed thee?

Or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee?

And the king shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, in as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.

LESSON LXXIX.

Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels.

For I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me not in: Naked, and ye clothed me not: Sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not.

LESSON LXXX.

Then shall they also answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee?

Then shall he answer them, saying, Verily I say unto you, in as much as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me.

And these shall go away into everlasting punishment: But the righteous into life eternal.

SELECT SENTENCES.

Do to others as you would wish they should do to you.

How pleasant it is to live with persons who are kind and cheerful, and willing to oblige; who never take or keep, what does not belong to them; and who always speak the truth.

TABLE XXIV.

Words of five Syllables, accented lightly on the first, *and full on the* third; *the accented Syllable pronounced as* marked.

ā ū
Am bi gu i ty
con tra ri e ty
dic ta to ri al
ex pi a to ry
im por tu ni ty
im pro pri e ty
op por tu ni ty
per pe tu i ty
per spi cu i ty
pres by te ri an
tes ti mo ni al.
ŏ
No to ri e ty
pri mo ge ni al
su per flu i ty.
ă ĕ
Ac a dem i cal
af fa bil i ty
al *ph*a bet i cal
an a log i cal
an a lyt i cal
an i mos i ty
ar is toc ra cy
com pre hen si bl*e*
con san guin i ty
con tra dic to ry
cred i bil i ty
el e men ta ry
ep i dem i cal
et y mol o gy
fal li bil i ty
gen e ros i ty
hos pi tal i ty
il le git i mate
im per cep ti bl*e*
in tel lec tu al
in ter rog a tiv*e*
in tro duc to ry
in tre pid i ty
ir re sist a bl*e*
mag na nim i ty
met a phys i cal
met a phor i cal
mon o syl la bl*e*
phi lo soph i cal
phys i og no my
phys i ol o gy
pop u lar i ty
pos si bil i ty
prin ci pal i ty
prob a bil i ty
prod i gal i ty
punc tu al i ty
reg u lar i ty
re pre hen si bl*e*
re pre sen ta tiv*e*
sa tis fac to ry
sen si bil i ty
sen su al i ty
sim i lar i ty
sin gu lar i ty
tes ta men ta ry
trig o nom e try.

Cū ri os i ty
di a bol i cal
di a met ri cal
e van gel i cal
pe ri od i cal
pri mo gen i tor
pu sil la ni mous
u ni for mi ty.

Words in which, si, ti, *and* ci, *are sounded like* sh.

ă
Ac cep tā tion
ac cla ma tion
ac cu sa tion
ad mi ra tion
ad o ra tion
ag gra vā tion
ap pli ca tion
ap pro bā tion
av o ca tion
cal cu la tion
cel e bra tion
con fir ma tion
con gre ga tion
con ster na tion
con tem pla tion
con ver sa tion
cor po ra tion
cul ti va tion
dec la ra tion
dem on stra tion
des o la tion
dis pu ta tion
ed u ca tion
em u la tion
ex cla ma tion
ex pec ta tion
ex pli ca tion
gen er a tion
hab i ta tion
im i ta tion
im pre ca tion
in car na tion
in cli na tion
in spi ra tion
in un da tion
in vo ca tion
med i ta tion
min is tra tion
mod e ra tion
nav i ga tion
nom i na tion
ob li ga tion
ob ser va tion
op e ra tion
per spi ra tion
prep a ra tion
pres er va tion
proc la ma tion
prov o ca tion
pub li ca tion
rec re a tion
ref or ma tion
rep u ta tion
res er va tion
rev e la tion
sal u ta tion
sep ar a tion
sup pli ca tion
trans por ta tion
trib u la tion
val u a tion

ven e ra tion
vis it a tion
ab so lu tion
con sti tu tion
el o cu tion
in sti tu tion
res o lu tion
rev o lu tion.
ă ĕ
Ap pre hen sion
com pre hen sion
con de scen sion
res ur rec tion
ad mo ni tion
ad ven ti tious
ap pa ri tion
ar ti fi cial
com po si tion
con tra dic tion
dis po si tion
ex pe di tion
e ru di tion
im po si tion
prej u di cial.
De mon strā tion
de tes ta tion
fo men ta tion
vi o la tion.
â
Aug men ta tion
al ter a tion.

The following have the full accent on the fourth syllable.

ă
Ad min is trā tor
mul ti pli ca tor
un cir cum cis ed.
Char ac ter ĭs tick
ec cle si as tick
ex per i men tal.
Cō op e rā tor
de nom i na tor.

Words in which si, ti, *and* ci, *are sounded like* sh.

ă ā
Am pli fi ca tion
an ni hi la tion
ar gu men ta tion
as so ci a tion
con fed e ra tion
con grat u la tion
con so ci a tion
con tin u a tion
ed i fi ca tion
mul ti pli ca tion
or gan i za tion
rat i fi ca tion
sanc ti fi ca tion
sig ni fi ca tion.
Cō op e ra tion
glo ri fi ca tion
pro nun ci a tion
re gen e ra tion
re nun ci a tion
re tal i a tion.
Qual i fi ca tion
cir cum lo cu tion
cir cum val la tion
com mem o ra tion
com mu ni ca tion.

LESSON LXXXI.

FROM THE OECONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE.

Of the human frame and structure.

WEAK and ignorant as thou art, O man! humble as thou oughtest to be, O child of the dust! wouldst thou raise thy thoughts to infinite wisdom? wouldst thou see Omnipotence displayed before thee? contemplate thine own frame.

Fearfully and wonderfully art thou made: Praise therefore thy Creator with awe, and rejoice before him with reverence.

Wherefore of all creatures art thou only erect, but that thou shouldst behold his works; wherefore art thou to behold, but that thou mayest admire them; wherefore to admire, but that thou mayest adore their and thy Creator.

Wherefore is consciousness reposed in thee alone? and whence is it derived to thee?

It is not in flesh to think: It is not in bones to reason. The lion knoweth not that worms shall eat him; the ox perceiveth not that he is fed for slaughter.

LESSON LXXXII.

Something is added to thee unlike to what thou seest: Something informs thy clay, higher than all that is the object of thy senses. Behold! what is it?

Thy body remaineth perfect after it is fled, therefore it is no part of it: It is immaterial, therefore it is eternal: It is free to act, therefore it is accountable for its actions.

Knoweth the ass the use of food, because his teeth mow down the herbage? or standeth the crocodile erect, although his backbone is straight as thine?

God formed thee as he had formed these: After them all wert thou created; superiority and command were

given thee over all, and of his own breath did he communicate to thee thy principle of knowledge.

Know thyself then the pride of his creation, the link uniting divinity and matter! behold a part of God himself in thee! Remember thine own dignity, nor dare descend to evil or to meanness.

Who planted terror in the tail of the serpent? who clothed the neck of the horse with thunder? Even he who hath instructed thee to crush the one under thy feet, and tame the other to thy purposes.

TABLE XXV.

Words of six Syllables, accented on the second.

Con fab u la to ry
con sid er a bl*e* ness
ex pos tu la to ry
ex tr*a* or di na ry
in cor ri *g*i bl*e* ness
in tol er a bl*e* ness
in va ri a bl*e* ness
un char it a bl*e* ness
un ne ces sa ri ly
un par don a bl*e* ness
un prof it a bl*e* ness.

Accented on the third *Syllable.*

Al le gor i cal ly
a rith met i cal ly
a the is ti cal ly
cat e gor i cal ly
cer e mo ni *o*us ly
di a met ri cal ly
dis o be di ent ly
dis pro por tion ate ness
e lee mo*s* y na ry
ge o graph i cal ly
il le *g*it i ma cy
in con sid er a bl*e*
in con ve ni en cy
in con ve ni ent ly
in con sid er ate ly
in ter rog a to ry
ma *g*is te ri al ly
math e ma ti cal ly
mer i to ri *o*us ly
or tho graph i cal ly
rec om men da to ry
su per nu me ra ry
sym pa thet i cal ly.

Accented on the Antepenult.

A be ce da ri an
an te di lu vi an
an ti mo nar chi cal
a ris to crat i cal
dis ad van tage *o*us ly
dis sat is fac to ry
di vi *s*i bil i ty
ec clè *s*i as ti cal
en thu *s*i as ti cal
ep i tha la mi um
et y mo log i cal
ex per i men tal ly
ex tra pa ro chi al
ge ne a log i cal
gen ér al is si mo
het er o ge ne *o*us
hyp o c*h*on dri a cal
im pet u os i ty
im mu ta bil i ty
im prob a bil i ty
in com pre hen si bl*e*
in fal li bil i ty
in flex i bil i ty
in sen si bil i ty
ir reg u lar i ty
med i ter ra ne an
plen i po ten tia ry
pu sil lan im i ty
su per a bun dant ly
su per in ten den cy
su pe ri or i ty
trig o no met ri cal
u ni ver sal i ty.

Accented on the Penult.

Be at i fi ca tion
dis con tin u a tion
ex com mu ni ca tion
ex em plì fi ca tion
in con sid er a tion
in dem ni fi ca tion
in ter lin e a tion
mis in ter pre ta tion
nat u ral i za tion
re cap it u la tion
rec on cil i a tion
su per an nu a tion
su per er o ga tion.

Words of seven and eight Syllables.

Dis sat is fac to ri ness
im ma te ri al i ty
im pen è tra bil i ty
im men su ra bil i ty
in com pat i bil i ty
in con sid er a bl*e* ness
in di vi*s* i bil i ty
ir rec on ci la bl*e* ness
ir ref ra ga bil i ty
lat i tu di na ri an
un par li*a* men ta ri ness
in com mu ni ca bil i ty
in com men su ra bil i ty
in com pre hen si bil i ty
re cap it u la to ry
val e tu di na ri an.

LESSON LXXXIII.

OF THE USE OF THE SENSES.

VAUNT not of thy body, because it was first formed; nor of thy brain, because therein thy soul resideth. Is not the master of the house more honourable than its walls?

The ground must be prepared, before corn can be planted: the potter must build his furnace, before he can make his porcelain.

As the breath of heaven sayeth unto the waters of the deep, This way shalt thy billows roll, and no other; thus high, shall they raise their fury: So let thy spirit, O man! actuate and direct thy flesh; so let it repress its wildness.

Thy soul is the monarch of thy frame: suffer not its subjects to rebel against it.

Thy body is as the globe of the earth, thy bones the pillars that sustain it on its basis.

LESSON LXXXIV.

As the ocean giveth rise to springs, whose waters return again into its bosom through the rivers; so runneth thy life from the heart outwards, and so returneth it unto its place again.

Do not both retain their course for ever? Behold! the same God ordained them.

Is not thy nose the channel to perfumes? thy mouth the path to delicacies? Yet know thou that perfumes long smelt become offensive, that delicacies destroy the appetite they flatter.

Are not thine eyes the centinels that watch for thee? yet how often are they unable to distinguish truth from errour.

Keep thy soul in moderation, teach thy spirits to be attentive to its good; so shall these, its ministers, be always to thee conveyances of truth.

LESSON LXXXV.

Thine hand is it not a miracle? Is there in the creation aught like unto it? wherefore was it given thee, but that thou mightest stretch it out to the assistance of thy brother.

Why of all things living art thou alone made capable of blushing? The world shall read thy shame upon thy face; therefore do nothing shameful.

Fear and dismay, why rob they thy countenance of its ruddy splendour? Avoid guilt, and thou shalt know that fear is beneath thee; that dismay is unmanly.

Wherefore to thee alone speak shadows in the visions of thy pillow? Reverence them: for know that dreams are from on high.

Thou, man, alone canst speak. Wonder at thy glorious prerogative; and pay to him who gave it thee a rational and welcome praise, teaching thy children wisdom, instructing the offspring of thy loins in piety.

LESSON LXXXVI.

FRANKLIN'S MAXIMS.

Train up a child in the way that he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. Choose what is most fit, and custom will make it most agreeable. Improve by other men's faults, rather than censure them.

As the old cock crows, the young one learns.—Example is stronger than precept. Such is the father, such is the son. Children learn by imitation. Men acquire virtue or vice more from education than from nature. It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks.

The young are slaves to novelty, the old to custom. Custom is the plague of wise men and the idol of fools. Superstition is the spleen of the soul. A saddle for the horse, a bridle for the ass, and a rod for the fool's back.

Those who set out to live by their wits, often break for want of stock. Diligence will overcome difficulties. Continual dropping will wear a stone. Little strokes fell great oaks.

LESSON LXXXVII.

A rolling stone will gather no moss.
I never knew an oft removed tree,
Nor yet an oft removed family,
That throve so well as those that settled be.

Three removes are as bad as a fire.

Seize time by the forelock. Time and tide will wait for no man. Never put that off till to-morrow, which you can do to-day. A stitch in time saves nine. Lost time is never found again. What we call time enough, always proves little enough. Make hay while the sun shines.

If you love life do not waste your time, for time is the stuff life is made of. He that rises late may trot all day, and shall not be able to overtake his business at night. Drive thy work; let not that drive thee, as poor Richard says.

Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, and wealthy, and wise. Diligence is the mother of good luck. God will help them that help themselves. Plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and keep.

If you would have a good servant, serve yourself.—— Handle your tools without mittens. A cat in gloves catches no mice.

Many estates are spent in the getting;
Since women for tea forsook spinning and knitting;
And men for punch forsook hewing and splitting.

LESSON LXXXVIII.

If you would be rich, think of saving, as well as earning. A penny saved is as good as a penny earned. The Indies have not made Spain rich, because her outgoes were more than her incomes.

Luxury, game, and deceit,
Make the wealth small, and the wants great.

What maintains one vice, would bring up two children. Beware of small expenses: Many a little makes a mickle.

A small leak will sink a great ship. Fools will make feasts, and wise men eat them. Feasts in the parlour put out the kitchen fire.

He that goes borrowing, goes sorrowing. A farmer on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.——Always taking out of the meal tub, and never putting in, will soon come to the bottom. When money is gone, we know the want of it.

For age and want save while you may,
No morning sun lasts a whole day.

Pride must fall. Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy. Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy.—Cut your coat according to your cloth. Great minds and small means ruin many.

Vessels large may venture more,
But little boats should keep near shore.

LESSON LXXXIX.

Rather than run in debt, wear your old coat. A patch on a man's back is not so disgraceful as a writ.—Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other. We can give advice, but we cannot give conduct. If you will not hear Reason, she will rap your knuckles.

Silence is every where safe. Be more ready to hear than to speak. You have two ears and but one tongue; therefore you should hear twice and speak once. The prating fool shall fall. If you cannot keep your own secrets, you must not blame others for telling them.

A man of words and not of deeds,
Is like a garden full of weeds.

The tongue is like a race horse; it runs faster the less weight it carries. The shallow brook warbles, while the deep water is still. An empty cask makes a great noise. Hold your tongue, and no body will know that you are a fool. To say little and perform much is the characteristick of a great mind. *When you have nothing to say, say nothing.*

PART II.

TABLE XXVI.

Words which are alike in sound but different in spelling and signification.

Account, to give an account
Accompt, a reckoning
Ail, to be sick
Ale, a kind of beer
Air, an element
Heir, to an estate
All, the whole
Awl, for shoemakers
Altar, for sacrifice
Alter, to change
Anne, a woman's name
An, an article
Anker, of brandy
Anchor, of a ship
Are, plural of is
Arr, a scar
Assent, agreement
Ascent, steepness
Auger, to bore with
Augur, a soothsayer
Bail, surety
Bale, a pack of goods
Bait, on a fish-hook
Bate, to take less
Baize, a thin cloth
Bays, a garland
Barbary, a country
Barberry, a fruit
Bare, naked
Bear, a beast: to suffer
Be, to exist
Bee, an insect
Beach, a shore
Beech, a kind of wood
Bin, a repository for bread
Been, was at a place

Beer, a malt liquor
Bier, a carriage for the dead
Bell, to ring
Belle, a fine lady
Berry, a small fruit
Bury, to inter the dead
Blew, did blow
Blue, a kind of colour
Borne, supported
Bourn, boundary, limit
Board, a thin plank
Bor'd, did bore
Boar, a male swine
Bore, to make a hole
Bold, daring
Bowl'd, did bowl
Bow, an act of civility
Bough, a branch
Bow, to shoot with
Beau, a fine gentleman
Braid, to plait hair
Bray'd, did bray
Breach, a broken place
Breech, part of a gun
Brake, fern, a plant
Break, to part asunder
Bread, to eat
Bred, brought up
Breast, a part of the body
Brest, a city of France
Brews, breweth
Bruise, to hurt
By, near
Buy, to purchase
Cain, Abel's brother
Cane, to walk with

bō bow

Calendar, an almanack
Calender, to smooth cloth
Call, to cry out
Caul, of the bowels
Cause, a reason
Caws, the noise of a crow
Ceil, to make a ceiling
Seal, to fasten a letter
Ceiling, overhead in a room
Sealing, setting of a seal
Cell, a hut
Sell, to dispose of
Cellar, the lowest room
Seller, one who sells
Cense, a public tax
Sense, understanding
Cere, to wax over
Sear, to burn
Cent, a hundred
Scent, smell
Sent, did send
Chagrin, to vex
Shagreen, a fish skin
Chaste, undefiled
Chas'd, did chase
Chews, cheweth
Choose, to make choice
Cholar, rage
Collar, for the neck
Cinque, five
Sink, to go down
Cion, a sprout
Sion, a mountain
Cite, to summon
Site, situation
Sight, a view
Cit, a citizen
Sit, to be seated
Clause, a sentence
Claws, of a bird
Climb, to ascend
Clime, climate
Close, to shut up
Clothes, garments
Coarse, not fine
Course, race, order, &c.
Coffer, a chest of money
Cougher, one who coughs
Compiement, a full number
Compliment, kind words
Cousin, a relation
Cozen, to cheat
Crews, ships' companies
Cruise, to sail for plunder
Crewel, worsted
Cruel, inhuman
Dam, to stop water
Damn, to condemn
Dane, a man of Denmark
Deign, to vouchsafe
Day, 24 hours
Dey, of Algiers
Doe, a female deer
Dough, bread unbaked
Dun, a brown colour
Done, performed
Fain, gladly
Feign, to dissemble
Faint, languid
Feint, a sham attack
Fair, beautiful
Fare, food
Ferrule, a ring to put round
Ferule, to chastise with a ferula
Flew, did fly
Flue, a soft down
Flour, for bread
Flower, a blossom
Forth, abroad
Fourth, the number 4
Fore, before
Four, in number

Foul, unclean, filthy
Fowl, a bird
Frays, quarrels
Phrase, a mode of speech
Freeze, to congeal
Frieze, in architecture
Gait, manner of walking
Gate, a kind of door
Gall, a bitter substance
Gaul, a Frenchman
Gild, to adorn with gold, &c.
Guild, a corporation
Gilt, adorned with gold
Guilt, sin
Glair, the white of an egg
Glare, to dazzle
Grate, to burn coals in
Great, large
Grater, for nutmegs
Greater, larger
Grays, the name of a place
Graze, to eat grass
Groan, expression of grief
Grown, increased
Guest, a visitor
Guess'd, did guess
Hail, to salute
Hale, sound, healthy
Hair, of the head
Hare, an animal
Hart, a kind of deer
Heart, the seat of life
Heal, to cure
Heel, part of the foot
He'll, he will
Hear, to hearken
Here, in this place
Hear'd, did hear
Herd, a drove
Height, up high
Hight, called or named
Hew, to cut
Hue, a colour
Hugh, a man's name
Hie, to haste
High, lofty
Higher, more high
Hire, wages
Him, that man
Hymn, a divine song
Ho! an interjection
Hoe, a garden tool
Hole, hollowness
Whole, perfect
Holy, religious
Wholly, perfect
Hoop, for a tub
Whoop, a war shout
I, myself
Eye, to see with
In, within
Inn, a tavern
Jewry, Judea
Jury, men who try causes
Kill, to murder
Kiln, for brick
Lacks, doth lack
Lax, loose
Lade, to dip water
Laid, placed
Lain, did lie
Lane, a narrow street
Leaf, of a tree
Lief, willingly
Led, did lead
Lead, soft heavy metal
Leek, a kind of potherb
Leak, to run out
Lessen, to make less
Lesson, a task to learn
Lettice, a woman's name
Lettuce, a sallad herb

Levee, attendance at court
Levy, to lay taxes
Liar, one who tells lies
Lier, one lying in wait
Lyre, a musical instrument
Limb, a member
Limn, to paint
Lo! behold
Low, humble, mean, or to bellow as a cow
Lone, single
Loan, lent
Lore, learning
Lower, more low
Made, did make
Maid, a waiting woman
Mail, a packet
Male, the he-kind
Main, chief
Mane, of a horse
Maize, Indian corn
Maze, labyrinth
Manner, form, custom
Manor, a jurisdiction
Marshal, an officer
Martial, warlike
Marten, a kind of bird
Martin, a man's name
Mead, meadow; a liquor
Mede, a man of Media
Meed, a reward
Mean, low, niggardly
Mien, air, aspect
Meat, food
Meet, to come together
Mete, to measure
Metal, gold, silver, iron, &c.
Mettle, spirit
Mewl, to cry as a child
Mule, a beast of burden
Mews, the cries of a cat
Muse, to ponder
Might, power
Mite, a small insect
Moan, to lament
Mown, cut down
Moat, a ditch
Mote, a particle of dust
Nat. Nathaniel
Gnat, a small stinging fly
Nap, a short sleep
Knap, of a hat or cloth
Naught, bad
Nought, nothing
Nay, not
Neigh, as a horse
Nave, of a wheel
Knave, a rascal
Need, necessity
Knead, to work dough
Neal, to temper by heat
Kneel, to rest on the knee
Nell, Eleanor
Knell, the sound of a bell
New, not old
Knew, did know
Night, darkness
Knight, a title of honour
Nit, a vermin's egg
Knit, to make stockings
No, not so
Know, to understand
None, not any
Nun, a religious maid
Nose, of the face
Knows, knoweth
Oar, a thing to row with
O'er, over
Ore, metal unrefined
Oh, an interjection
Owe, to be indebted
Our, belonging to us

Hour, sixty minutes
Pair, a couple
Pare, to cut off
Pear, a fruit
Pail, a wooden bucket
Pale, wanting colour
Palace, a royal house
Pallas, the goddess of wisdom
Pain, torment
Pane, a square of glass
Pall, a funeral cloth
Paul, a man's name
Panel, part of a door
Pannel, a kind of saddle
Pause, a stop
Paws, the feet of a beast
Peace, quietness
Piece, a part
Peak, the top of a thing
Pique, a grudge
Peal, a ring of bells
Peel, a rind
Peter, a man's name
Petre, saltpetre
Place, a situation
Plaice, a kind of fish
Plain, even
Plane, a joiner's tool
Plait, a fold
Plate, wrought silver
Pleas, pleadings
Please, to delight
Plum, a kind of fruit
Plumb, a weight on a line
Practice, use, habit
Practise, to exercise
Praise, commendation
Prays, prayeth
Pray, to beseech
Prey, a booty
Prier, one that pries
Prior, formerly
Pries, searches into
Prize, to value
Quean, a dirty woman
Queen, a king's wife
Quire, 24 sheets of paper
Choir, a set of singers
Race, to run
Rase, to blot out
Rain, falling water
Reign, to rule
Rein, of a bridle
Raise, to set up
Rays, beams of light
Raze, to demolish
Rap, to strike smartly
Wrap, to fold together
Rare, uncommon; raw
Rear, to erect
Razor, a tool to shave with
Raser, one that rases
Red, a kind of colour
Read, perused
Reed, a kind of plant
Read, to peruse
Reek, to smoke
Wreak, to exercise vengeance
Rest, repose
Wrest, to force
Retch, to vomit
Wretch, a miserable person
Rime, a freezing mist
Rhyme, in verse
Rice, a sort of grain
Rise, origin
Rigger, one who rigs
Rigour, severity
Right, just and true
Rite, a ceremony
Write, with a pen

Wright, a workman
Road, the highway
Rode, did ride
Row'd, did row
Roe, a female deer
Row, a rank, or to work a boat
Rood, one-fourth of an acre
Rude, rough, uncivil
Rote, by heart
Wrote, did write
Ruff, a neckcloth
Rough, not smooth
Rung, did ring
Wrung, twisted
Rye, a kind of grain
Wry, crooked
Sail, of a ship
Sale, the act of selling
Satire, keen language
Satyr, a sylvan god
Scene, a part of a play
Seen, beheld
Seine, a fish-net
Scilly, an island
Silly, foolish
Sea, the ocean
See, to behold
Seam, made by sewing
Seem, to appear
Seignior, the emperour of
Senior, elder [the Turks
Sent, ordered away
Scent, smell
Shear, to cut with shears
Shire, a county
Shone, did shine
Shown, shewn, did show
Sire, a father
Sigher, one who sighs
Sine, in geometry
Sign, a token
Slight, neglect
Sleight, dexterity
Sloe, a small fruit
Slow, dull, not swift
Soar, to mount upwards
Sore, a tender place
Sord, grassy turf
Sword, a weapon
Soar'd, did soar
So, thus
Sow, to scatter
Sew, with a needle
Sole, part of a shoe; only
Soul, the spirit of man
Stair, a step
Stare, to look earnestly
Steal, to take by theft
Steel, hard metal [sures
Stile, steps between enclo-
Style, manner of expression
Straight, not crooked
Strait, narrow,
Succour, help
Sucker, a young shoot
Sum, the whole
Some, a part
Sun, the fountain or source of heat and light
Son, a male child
Suttle, neat-weight
Subtle, cunning
Suttler, a seller of provision
Subtler, more subtile
Tacks, small nails
Tax, a rate
Tail, the end
Tale, a story
Tare, weight allowed
Tear, to rend
Team, of horses or oxen
Teem, to bring forth

Tear, water from the eyes
Tier, a row of guns
Their, of them
There, in that place
The, an article
Thee, thyself
Threw, did throw
Through, from side to side
Throne, a seat of state
Thrown, cast
Tide, flux of the sea
Tied, did tie
Time, past, present, and future
Thyme, a kind of herb
Told, related
Toll'd, did toll
To, unto
Too, likewise
Two, a couple
Toe, of the foot
Tow, to drag along
Tray, a wooden dish
Trey, the No. 3 at cards
Vale, a valley
Veil, a covering
Vain, useless
Vane, a weathercock
Vein, a blood vessel
Vial, a small bottle
Viol, violin, a fiddle
Wade, to go in the water
Weigh'd, did weigh
Wait, to tarry
Weight, heaviness
Wail, to lament
Wale, the rising part in cloth
Waist, part of the body
Waste, to destroy
Wall, of stone or brick
Wawl, to cry, to howl
Ware, merchandise
Wear, to wear clothes
Way, a road
Weigh, to poise
Weak, feeble
Week, seven days
Wean, to put from the breast
Ween, to imagine
Weather, disposition of the air
Wether, a kind of sheep
Wood, timber
Would, was willing
Yew, a tree of tough wood
You, yourself
Ewe, a female sheep

TABLE XXVII.

Words which are nearly alike in sound.

Accidence, a grammar
Accidents, casualties
Achor, the name of a valley
Acre, a piece of land
Ant, an insect
Aunt, uncle's wife
Ate, did eat
Eight, the number 8
Assistance, help
Assistants, helpers
Attendance, waiting
Attendants, waiters
Bald, without hair
Bawl'd, did bawl

Ball, a round substance
Bawl, to cry aloud
Beat, to strike
Beet, a garden root
Cannon, a great gun
Canon, a rule or law
Cession, a resigning
Session, of a court
Chronical, relating to time
Chronicle, a history
Correspondence, intercourse
Correspondents, who correspond
Council, an assembly
Counsel, advice
Dear, costly
Deer, a wild animal
Dependance, reliance
Dependants, who depend
Desert, to forsake
Dessert, the last course
Dire, dreadful
Dier, a stainer of cloth
Ere, before
E'er, ever
Feat, an action
Feet, plural of foot
Fir, a sort of pine
Fur, soft hair of beasts
Flea, an insect
Flee, to run away
Goer, one who goes
Gore, clotted blood
Grease, soft fat
Greece, a country
Hall, a large room
Haul, to drag along
Innocence, harmlessness
Innocents, babes
Intense, vehement
Intents, purposes
Lickorish, over nice
Licorice, a sweet root
Loam, a kind of earth
Loom, a weaver's machine
Loose, to slacken
Lose, to suffer loss
Mall, a wooden hammer
Maul, to beat
Mare, a female horse
Mayor, a magistrate
Medal, a coin
Meddle, to interpose
Medlar, a fruit
Meddler, a busy body
Message, an errand
Messuage, a house
Miner, a worker in mines
Minor, one under age
More, a greater quantity
Mower, one who mows
Naval, relating to ships
Navel, part of the body
Neither, not either
Nether, lower
Patience, endurance
Patients, sick persons
Pole, a long stick
Poll, the head
Pore, of the skin
Pour, to pour water
Presence, being present
Presents, gifts
Principal, chief
Principle, a first cause
Profit, gain
Prophet, a foreteller
Sear, to burn
Seer, a prophet
Suer, one who sues
Sure, certain
Wreathe, to curl or twist
Writhe, to distort.

TABLE XXVIII.

Words which are somewhat similar in sound, and which are vulgarly sounded alike, but should be pronounced with a distinct difference.

Abel, a man's name
Able, having power
Accept, to receive
Except, to leave out
Access, an approach
Excess, a superfluity
Axe, to cut
Ask, to request
Affect, to move
Effect, to bring to pass
Allowed, granted
Aloud, with a noise
Arrant, notorious
Errand, a message
Errant, wandering
Bacon, smoked pork
Beacon, a lighthouse
Ballad, a song
Ballette, a dance
Ballot, to vote
Baron, a title of honour
Barren, unfruitful
Bile, an angry swelling
Boil, as water on the fire
Boy, a lad
Buoy, to bear up
Breaches, broken places
Breeches, a part of dress
Bridal, nuptial
Bridle for a horse
Britain, a country
Briton, a British man
Breton, a place in France
Bust, an image
Burst, to break or fly open
Calais, a city in France
Chalice, a cup
Candid, honest, free, open
Candied, did candy
Capital, principal
Capitol, a building at Rome
Captor, one who takes a prize
Capture, to take captive
Carat, a weight
Carrot, a garden root
Caret, a mark (ʌ) in grammar
Cents, plural of cent
Since, after
Censer, for incense
Censor, a reformer
Censure, to blame
Century, a 100 years
Centaury, an herb
Sentry, guard
Civil, kind, complaisant
Seville, the name of a place
Coat, a garment
Cot, a fold or cottage
Quote, to cite
Coffin, for the dead
Coughing, the act of coughing
Confidant, a trusty friend
Confident, positive
Concert, of music
Consort, a wife
Cork, to cork bottles
Calk, to calk a ship
Courier, a messenger

Currier, a dresser of leather
Creak, to make a noise
Creek, a cove
Crick, a pain in the neck
Currant, a berry
Current, a stream
Cymbal, a musical instrument
Symbol, a sign
Cypress, a tree
Cyprus, an island
Descent, a going down
Dissent, a disagreement
Dew, a moisture
Do, to act
Disease, sickness
Disseize, to dispossess
Decease, to die
Dollar, a silver coin
Dolour, grief, sorrow
Dome, an arched roof
Doom, a sentence
Doze, to slumber
Does, doth
Dust, fine dry dirt
Durst, dared
East, where the sun rises
Yest, the foam of beer
Eaten, devoured
Eaton, a town's name
Envy, to grudge
Envoy, an ambassador
Exercise, to labour
Exorcise, to cast out devils
Extant, now in being
Extent, utmost limits
Fellow, a companion
Feller, one who fells
File, a kind of tool
Foil, to overcome
Fool, an idiot
Full, complete measure
Frances, a woman's name
Francis, a man's name
Gesture, action, carriage
Jester, one who jests
Grander, more grand
Grandeur, magnificence
Groat, four pence
Grot, grotto, a cave
Harsh, rough, severe
Hash, minced meat
Heaven, the regions above
Haven, a harbour
Idle, lazy, not busy
Idol, an image
I'll, I will
Oil, liquid fat
Aisle, of a church
Impostor, a cheat
Imposture, a fraud
Ingenious, having genius
Ingenuous, candid
Jest, a joke
Just, right, honest
Kennel, a hut for dogs
Kernel, seed; a gland
Kine, cows
Coin, money
Kind, benevolent
Coined, did coin
Legislator, a lawgiver
Legislature, the power which makes laws
Lieu, place
Loo, a game at cards
Line, a string
Loin, a joint of veal
Load, a burden
Lowed, did low
Marsh, wet ground
Mash, to bruise

Mesh, of a net
Mild, pleasant
Mile, eight furlongs
Mind, intelligent power
Mine, belonging to me
Muslin, fine cotton
Muzzling, tying the mouth
Mole, a small animal
Mould, to shape; to must
News, tidings
Noose, a running knot
Of, ov, belonging to
Off, at a distance
Order, method
Ordure, dung
Palate, of the mouth
Pallet, a little bed
Pastor, a shepherd
Pasture, land for grazing
Patron, a benefactor
Pattern, a specimen
Pies, a kind of food
Poise, to balance
Pilate, Pontius Pilate
Pilot, a guide at sea
Pillar, a column
Pillow, to rest the head on
Pint, half a quart
Point, a stop
Poach, to boil slightly
Porch, an entrance
Poesy, poetry
Posy, a nosegay
Poplar, a kind of tree
Popular, much liked
Populace, the people
Populous, full of people
Precedent, an example
President, one who presides
Presser, one who presses
Pressure, weight
Princes, kings' sons
Princess, a king's daughter
Quaver, in music
Quiver, a place for arrows
Rack, to torture
Wreck, ruin: ship wreck
Raisin, a dried grape
Reason, a cause
Reddish, somewhat red
Radish, a garden root
Relick, a remnant
Relict, a widow
Ryal, a Spanish coin
Royal, kingly
Sabbath, Sunday
Sabbaoth, hosts
Salary, wages
Celery, a sallad herb
Savour, odour, taste, smell
Saviour, Christ
Sects, parties in religion
Sex, male and female
Soon, quickly
Swoon, to faint
Starling, a singing bird
Sterling, English money
Tenor, a part in music
Tenure, conditions of holding
Tile, for a house
Toil, to labour
Tower, a fortified place
Tour, a journey
Valley, between two hills
Value, the worth of a thing
Undo, to take to pieces
Undue, not due
Wander, to ramble about
Wonder, admiration
Which, this or that
Witch, a cunning woman
Whether, which of the two

Whither, to what place
Wrath, anger
Wroth, to be angry
Yarn, spun wool
Yearn, to be moved with compassion.

TABLE XXIX.

Words spelled alike, but which differ in pronunciation and meaning.

Co'n duct, management, behaviour
To Con du'ct, to lead, to direct
A Co'n test, a dispute, difference
To Con te'st, to strive, to contend
Fre'quent, often seen, often occurring
To Fre qu'ent, to visit often
A Min' ute, the sixtieth part of an hour
Mi nu'te, small, slender
An Ob' ject, that on which one is employed
To Ob je'ct, to oppose
A Su'b ject, one who is governed
To Sub je'ct, to make submissive
A Pre' sent, a gift, a donation
To Pre se'nt, to give, to show
A To'r ment, pain misery
To Tor me'nt, to put to pain, to vex
A Tear, water from the eyes
To Tear, to pull in pieces
A Sow, a female hog
To Sow, to scatter seed in the ground
A Bow, an instrument of war
To Bow, to bend the body in respect
A Mow, a loft where hay or grain is laid up
To Mow, to cut with a sithe
A House, a place to live in
To House, to harbour, to shelter
Use, advantage, custom
To Use, to employ to any purpose
Close, shut, fast, confined
To Close, to shut, to finish
Grease, the soft part of the fat
To Grease, to smear with grease
An Ex cu'se, an apology
To Ex cu'se, to admit an apology.*

* The last five pair of words, are distinguished by the *s*, in the first word, being sharp; and in the second, flat like *z*.

TABLE XXX.

Words in which the pronunciation differs remarkably from the spelling.

Spelling.	*Pronunciation.*	*Spelling.*	*Pronunciation.*
Aisle,	*Ile*	Ha'lf pence,	*Há pence*
A' pron,	*A' purn*	Hau't boy,	*Hó boy*
Beaux,	*Boes*	Hi'c cough,	*Hic cup*
Belle,	*Bell*	House' wife,	*Húz zif*
Bi's cuit,	*Bis kit*	I' ron,	*I'urn*
Boa't swain,	*Bo sn*	Lieu te' nant,	*Lev tén nant*
Bu' ry,	*Ber re*	One,	*Wun*
Bu' sy,	*Biz ze*	Once,	*Wunce*
Bu' si ness,	*Biz ness*	Phthi' sick,	*Tiz zik*
Cat' sup,	*Katsh up*	Ra gou't,	*Rag goo*
Co'ck swain,	*Kók sn*	Sche' dule,	*Sed jule*
Co' lo nel,	*Kúr nel*	Schism,	*Sizm*
Corps,	*Kore*	Schis'ma tick,	*Siz ma tik*
Cu' cum ber,	*Kou kum bur*	Se ven' night,	*Sén nit*
Cup board,	*Kúb burd*	Sub' tle,	*Súttle*
Crit' ick,	*Krit ik*	Two,	*Too*
E cla't,	*E claw*	Vi'c tuals,	*Vit tlz*
Ewe,	*Yu*	Wai'st coat,	*Wés kot*
Gaol,	*Jail*	Wo' men,	*Wim men*
Ha'lf pen ny,	*Ha pen ne*	Yatch,	*Yot.*

TABLE XXXI.

*Words which are often pronounced very erroneously.**

Bile for boil	Pyzon for poison
Pint for point	Cheer for chair
Ketch for catch	Hair for air
Yourn for yours	Air for hair

* Though the manner in which these words, and others of a similar nature, are frequently pronounced, is extremely erroneous, yet as young persons of education, as well as others, are apt to imitate what they hear, it is proper to guard them against so corrupt a pronunciation.

Hern for hers
Hizen for his
Weal for veal
Rense for rinse
Fift for fifth
Sixt for sixth
Gether for gather
Kittle for kettle
Sithe for sigh
Tower for tour
Sarcer for saucer
Dixonary for dictionary
Harrow for arrow
Arrow for harrow
Drownded for drowned
Natur for nature
Cretur for creature
Winder for window
Sittiation for situation
Eddication for education
Cirkilation for circulation
Libary for library
Winegar for vinegar.

TABLE XXXII.

Words in which the terminations ar, er, or, our, *and* re, *have exactly the same sound, viz. that of* ur.*

Beg gar	nec tar	su gar	fri ar
col lar	pil lar	vul gar	li ar
dol lar	scho lar	ce dar	mor tar.
Dan ger	sing er	cham ber	speak er
gan der	sup per	ci der	stran ger
lod ger	ush er	gro cer	wa fer.
Ac tor	ma nor	ju ror	trai tor
debt or	pas tor	may or	tu tor
doc tor	rec tor	mi nor	
li quor	au thor	tai lor.	
Ar mour	ho nour	va lour	neigh bour
can dour	ran cour	vi gour	hu mour
co lour	splen dour	la bour	
har bour	suc cour	fa vour.	
Cen tre	a cre	mea gre	salt pe tre
lus tre	fi bre	mi tre	se pul chre
scep tre	lu cre	ni tre	
spec tre	me tre	sa bre.	

* Though the words comprised in this table, are not numerous, they are perhaps sufficient to excite the learner's attention, both to the orthography and the pronunciation of such words.

TABLE XXXIII.

Words in which the initial letters e, *and* i, *are often misapplied.*

Em balm	en force	Im bit ter	in cum ber
em bez zle	en gross	im bo dy	in flame
em pov er ish	en join	im bold en	in gen der
en camp	en list	im bo som	in graft
en chant	en roll	im brue	in quire
en close	en shrine	im bue	in snare
en croach	en sure	im plant	in trust
en dite	en tail	im pri son	in twine
en dorse	en treat.	in crease	in wrap.

TABLE XXXIV.

OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy
C. A. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Academy
A. B. Bachelor of Arts
A. D. In the year of our Lord
A. M. Master of Arts, before noon, or in the year of the world
Bart. Baronet
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity
C. or Cent. an hundred
Capt. Captain
Col. Colonel
Cant. Canticles
Chap. Chapter
Chron. Chronicles
Co. Company
Com. Commissioner
Cr. Credit
Cwt. Hundred weight
D. D. Doctor of Divinity
Dr. Doctor or Debtor
Dec. December
Dep. Deputy
Deut. Deuteronomy
Do. or ditto. the same
E. G. for example
Eccl. Ecclesiastes
Ep. Epistle
Eng. English
Eph. Ephesians
Esa. Esaias
Ex. Example, or Exodus
Feb. February
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society

Fr. France, or Francis
Gal. Galatians
Gen. Genesis
Gent. Gentleman
Geo. George
G. R. George the king
Heb. Hebrews
Hon. Honourable
Hund. Hundred
Ibidem, Ibid. in the same place
Isa. Isaiah
i. e. that is—Id. the same
Jan. January—Jas. James
Jac. Jacob—Josh. Joshua
K. King—Kin. Kingdom
Kt. Knight
L. Lord or Lady
Lev. Leviticus
Lieut. Lieutenant
L. L. D. Doctor of laws
L. S. the place of the seal
Lond. London
M. Marquis
M. B. Bachelor of Physick
M. D. Doctor of Physick
Mr. Master
Messrs. Gentlemen, sirs
Mrs. Mistress
M. S. Manuscript
M. S. S. Manuscripts
Mat. Matthew
Math. Mathematicks
N. B. take particular notice
Nov. November
No. Number
N. S. New Stile
Obj. Objection
Oct. October
O. S. Old Stile
Parl. Parliament
Per. cent. by the hundred
Pet. Peter—Phil. Philip
Philom. a lover of learning
P. M. Afternoon
P. S. Postscript
Ps. Psalm
Q. Question, Queen
q. d. as if he should say
q. l. as much as you please
Regr. Register
Rev. Revelation, Reverend
Rt. Hon. right honourable
S. south and shilling
St. saint
Sept. September
Serg. sergeant
S. T. P. Professor of divinity
S. T. D. Doctor of divinity
ss. to wit, namely
Theo. Theophilus
Tho. Thomas
Thess. Thessalonians
V. or vide, or see
Viz. to wit, namely
Wm. William
Wp. Worship
& and—&c. and so forth
U. S. A. United States of America.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy—Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God—Blessed are the peace makers: for they shall be called the children of God. *Matth.* v. 7, 8, 9.

TABLE XXXV.

A Vocabulary of proper names of the principal places in the world; divided and accented in the way in which they are usually pronounced:—Answering for the first step towards the reading Geography.

[We could wish that the Tutor would permit his Pupils, as soon as they are able, to commit the whole of this table to memory, by getting ten or fifteen lines every day, or a page for every Monday morning's examination.]

A' CRE, a celebrated seaport in Syria.
Af' ri ca, a large but uncivilized part of the globe.
Aix la cha pelle, (pronounced Aise lo sha pell,) a celebrated city in Germany.
A lep' po, the metropolis of Syria.
A' lex an' dri a, a city in Lower Egypt.
Al gi'ers, a kingdom of Africa.
Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They are from four to twelve thousand feet high.
A'm a zon, a river of South America, and the largest in the world.
A mer' i ca, the largest of the four quarters of the globe, discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in in the year 1492.
Am' ster da'm, the capital of Holland.
An' des, (or Cor dil li er as) a great chain of mountains in South America. They run four thousand three hundred miles in length, and are three geographical miles above the surface of the sea.
An' ti o'*ch*, formerly the metropolis of Syria.
Ap' pe ni'nes, a chain of mountains in Italy.
A ra' bia, a large country in Asia.
A' ra ra't, a celebrated mountain in Asia.
Arch i pe'l a go, formerly called the Ægean sea.
A' sia, the most fertile of the four quarters of the globe.
As sy' ria, a country of Asia.
A' thens, an ancient city of Greece.
Au's tri a, a country of Germany.

A zores, islands in the Atlantick.
Bab el ma'n del, the outlet of the Red Sea.
Ba' by lon, the ancient capital of Chaldea.
Baf fin's-Bay, a gulf of North America.
Bag dad, a celebrated city of Asia.
Ba'r ba ry, a large country in the north of Africa.
Ba ta' via, the capital of the Dutch East India settlements.
Bel fa'st, a flourishing town in the county of Antrim in Ireland, seated on Carrickfergus bay.
Ben gal, a country of Hindostan Proper.
Be'r lin, the capital of Prussia.
Ber mu' das, islands in the Atlantick.
Berne, the capital of Switzerland.
Bo he' mia, a kingdom of Europe.
Bour deaux, a large town in France.
Bra zil, a vast extent of country in South America.
Brest, a seaport town of France.
Brus sels, the richest city of the Netherlands.
Bu en os-Ay res, a considerable town in South America.
Bur gun dy, a province of France.
By za'n ti um, the ancient name of Constantinople.
Ca diz, a large seaport town of Spain.
Ca i'.ro, the capital of Egypt.
Cal cut ta, a celebrated town in the East Indies. It is supposed to contain five hundred thousand inhabitants.
Cal e do' nia, the largest island in the South Pacifick ocean, except New Holland.
Cal i for' nia, a peninsula of North America.
Ca'l va ry, a mountain near Jerusalem.
Can a da, a large country in North America, belonging to the British.
Can' ton, the second city in size in China, said to contain one million inhabitants.
Car tha ge' na, a famous seaport in Spain.
Cay e'nne, a French province in South America.
Chi li, (pronounced Che' li) a country of South America.
Chi na, the most populous empire in the world. It is separated from Tartary on the north by a wall of fifteen hundred miles in length; and is said by historians to contain two hundred millions of inhabitants.

Co lo'gne, an ancient city in Germany.
Con stan ti no' ple, the capital of Turkey.
Co pen ha' gen, the capital of Denmark.
Cork, a large city in Ireland, next in size and commerce to Dublin.
Co'r si ca, an island in the Mediterranean.
Cu' ba, a large island in the West Indies.
Dan't zick, a considerable commercial town in Prussia.
Da'n ube, the largest river in Europe.
Da'r da ne'lles, Strait of.—It separates Europe from Asia, in some places not more than three or four hundred fathoms wide.
Da'r i en, (or Isth mus of Pan' a ma,) a narrow neck of land joining North and South America.
De'n mark, one of the northern kingdoms of Europe.
De se a' da, (or De si de ra' da,) the first of the Carribbee islands discovered by Columbus.
Do min' go, St. (or His pan i o' la,) the largest island in the West Indies.
Dub lin, the capital of Ireland. It contains about twenty-two thousand houses, and one hundred and fifty-six thousand inhabitants.
Dun dee', a considerable town in Scotland.
Dun kirk, a considerable town in France.
Ed in burg, (pronounced Ed in bo rough) the capital of Scotland. It is supposed to contain with its dependencies, one hundred thousand inhabitants.
E gypt, an ancient kingdom of Africa.
En gland, the most considerable part of Great Britain. It is a little larger than Pennsylvania, and contains about nine million inhabitants.
E thi o' pia, a very large country of Africa.
Et na, a celebrated volcanick mountain in Sicily, ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-four feet in height. At one eruption in 1663, it buried eighteen thousand persons in the ruins of the town of Catania, ten miles west of the mount.
Eu phra' tes, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Turkey in Asia.
Eu rope, the smallest but most distinguished quarter of the globe.

Flo'r i da, a country of North America, belonging to the U. States. It borders Georgia, and the Carolinas.
France, a large and important kingdom of Europe. It contains about thirty millions of people. Louis the XVIIIth reigns as king.
Friend ly-Islands; there are about one hundred and fifty of these in the Pacifick ocean: they were discovered by captain Cook.
Ga'l i lee', a province and town in Judea.
Ga'n ges, a celebrated river of India.
Ge ne va, formerly a small but independent republick on the confines of France and Switzerland.
Ge no' a, a small republick in Italy.
Ger' ma ny, a large country in Europe.
Gib ral' tar, a strong town and fort in Spain, belonging to the English.
Glas gow, a large city in Scotland.
Greece, a celebrated country in European Turkey.
Gree'n land, a large country in the Frozen ocean, celebrated for its whale fishery.
Gu'ad a loupe, one of the Carribbee islands.
Gui a' na, a large country of South America, between the rivers Oroonoko and Amazon.
Gui nea, that part of Africa from whence the poor wretched inhabitants, (called Negroes) have been so inhumanly torn from their country and imported by the whites to foreign climes.
Hague, the capital of the United Provinces.
Ha van' na, a seaport town of the island of Cuba in the West Indies.
Ha vre de Grace, a strong seaport town of France.
Her cu la' ne um, an ancient city of Naples, overwhelmed by the irruptions of Mount Vesuvius.
Hin do's tan, that part of India within the Ganges.
Hol land, one of the United Provinces.
Hon du' ras, a province of New Spain in North America.
Hud son's-Bay, a large bay of North America.
Hun ga ry, a kingdom of Europe.
Ja ma' ca, the most important of the English West India islands.
Je ru sa lem, a famous city of Palestine.

In nis kil ling, a town of Ulster in Ireland.

Ire land, one of the British Isles. It contains about five million inhabitants. It is three hundred miles in length, and one hundred and sixty in breadth.

I's pa ha'n, the capital of Persia. It is twenty miles in circumference, and the inhabitants were computed at above one million.

I't a ly, a large peninsula in the south of Europe.

Kams c*h*a't ka, a large peninsula east of Asia.

Kon ings berg, the capital of Regal Prussia in Poland.

La bra do'r, a country of North America.

Lan gue doc, a maritime province of France.

Lap land, a large, cold, mountainous and dreary country in the north of Europe. In this country a Laplander thinks nothing of travelling on the snow one hundred miles a day, in a sledge drawn by a favourite rein-deer, with it he talks familiarly, and into its ear he whispers the places he wishes to stop at during his journey.

Leg *h*orn, a strong town of Tuscany in Italy.

Lein ster, a province of Ireland.

Li' ma, the middle division of Peru.

Lim e ri'ck, a county of Munster, in Ireland.

Lis bon, the capital of Portugal. Its fine harbour will contain ten thousand sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety. Lisbon was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, November 1, 1755, before which it contained one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

Lo a'n go, a kingdom of Africa, the inhabitants of which are the blackest in the world.

Lo' mond, (Loch) a large lake in Scotland.

Lon don, the capital of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and one of the largest cities in the world. It is about eighteen miles around it; has about one hundred and fifty thousand dwelling houses, which are occupied by above one million of inhabitants. London has one hundred and thirty-one charity schools, which provide education for five thousand little boys and girls, whose parents cannot pay for their schooling. The great plague which happened in this city, in the year sixteen hundred and sixty-five, cut off ninety thousand of its inhabitants.

Lon don der ry, a handsome town in Ireland, containing ten thousand inhabitants.

Lou is burg, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, in North America.

Lu' ne ville, a town of Lorraine, a province of France.

Ma ce do' nia, a province of European Turkey.

Mad a gas' car, a large island in the Indian ocean, famous for locusts, crocodiles, camelions, &c.

Ma de' *i* ras, islands in the Atlantick ocean, famous for producing good wine and Canary birds.

Mad ra's, a very considerable town in the East Indies, on the coast of Coromandel.

Mad rid, the capital of Spain. It has about one hundred towers or steeples, which contribute greatly to the beauty of the city. The finest houses have no glass windows, there being only lattices in place of them.

Ma ge'l lan, a famous strait in the southern part of South America.

Ma'l ta, an island in the Mediterranean, famous for its knights, called the "Knights of Malta." And also for being the place where St. Paul was shipwrecked.

Mar seilles, a seaport in the south of France.

Mar tin' i co, a considerable island in the West Indies.

Mec ca, the capital of Arabia, the place of Mahomet's nativity. About seventy thousand pilgrims visit Mecca yearly, for devotional purposes.

Méd i ter ra ne an, (Sea) so called on account of being nearly surrounded by land. It is about two thousand miles in extent, but of unequal breadth.

Mes o po ta' mia, the ancient name of Diarbeker.

Mex' i co, the capital of the province of Mexico Proper, of the audience of Mexico and of all New Spain, in North America. In point of regularity, it is the finest city in the world. It was overflowed by an inundation in the year sixteen hundred and twenty-nine, in which forty thousand persons were drowned. It contained eighty thousand inhabitants, and is singularly seated on an island in a salt water lake, to which there is no entrance but by three great causeways leading to it, two miles in length each.

Mo re' a, the ancient Peloponnesus of Greece.

Mo ro'c co, a large empire of Africa.
Mos cow, a considerable province and city of Russia.
Nantz, an ancient town of France.
Na ples, an ancient and large commercial city of Italy, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is thought to be eighteen Italian miles in circumference, and contains little less than four hundred thousand inhabitants, thirty thousand of whom are vagabonds, or poor wandering wretches, without regular employment, and destitute of homes or houses to dwell in.
Naz a reth, a town of Palestine.
Ne gro land, a large tract of country in Africa.
Neth er lands, a large country in Europe, containing seventeen provinces; they were usually considered under the denomination of the Seven United Provinces, the Austrian and French Netherlands.
New found land, a large island in the eastern coast of North America.
Ni a'g a ra-Falls, in North America. These are the most tremendous in the world, and are considered among the greatest curiosities in nature. The fall in perpendicular height is one hundred and thirty-seven feet. The noise made by the water may be heard in a clear day twenty miles.
Ni ger, a very large river of Africa.
Nile, a large and celebrated river of Africa, to which the country of Egypt owes its fertility.
Nin e veh, an ancient town of Assyria.
Nor man dy, a considerable province of France.
Nor way, a large country in the north of Europe.
No va-Sco tia, a considerable country of North America, belonging to the British.
O ta hei'te, one of the Society islands in the South Sea.
Pa ci fick-O cean, (or South Sea) which divides Asia from America.
Pa les tine, a country of Asiatick Turkey.
Pal my'ra, formerly a magnificent city of Arabia Deserta.
Pa ra guay, a large country of South America.
Pa ris, the metropolis of France, and one of the largest and finest cities in Europe. The inhabitants are computed to be eight hundred thousand. There are

nine principal bridges in Paris, two of which occupy the whole breadth of the river Seine. King Louis XVI, his queen and his sister, were beheaded in Paris, in seventeen hundred and ninety-three. Paris contains a great number of superb chapels, palaces, colleges, and other publick buildings.

Par na's sus, a famous mountain of Livadia in Asiatick Turkey.

Pa te go' nia, a large country of the southern parts of South America.

Pe kin, the metropolis of China, and the most populous city in the world. The inhabitants of Pekin are reckoned at two millions. Pekin is divided into two cities, the one is inhabited by Chinese, and the other by Tartars. The women of these cities are never seen in the streets. An earthquake happened here in the year 1731, in which above one hundred thousand persons were buried in the ruins of the houses.

Pen sa co la, an American settlement near the gulf of Mexico.

Per' sia, a large empire of Asia.

Pe ru, a country on the west side of South America, famous for its gold mines.

Peters burgh, the capital of the immense Russian empire. Peter the Great was the founder of this city, in the year 1703. It contains one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants.

Pla' ta, (or Rio de la Plata) a very large river of South America. It is one hundred and fifty miles broad at its mouth.

Po, a large river in Italy.

Po' r to-Be' l lo, a seaport town on the isthmus of Panama in North America.

Por' tu gal, the most western kingdom of Europe.

Po to' si, the richest town of Peru. Silver used to be as common here as iron in Europe.

Pr' us sia, a large kingdom of Europe.

Py re ne' es, a ridge of mountains which separate Spain from France.

Quebeck, the capital of Lower Canada, in North America. General Wolfe took Quebeck from the French, in

the year 1759, and here it was he fell in the arms of victory.

Red-Sea, between Arabia and Egypt, in Africa.

Rhine, a large river in Europe.

Rome, a very ancient city, the capital of Italy.

Rot ter da'm, a large and strong city of Holland.

Ru's sia, the largest empire in the world; it extends over the north of Europe and Asia.

Scheldt, a large river of the Netherlands.

Scot land, the northern part of Great Britain.

Si be ria, a large country of Asia, comprehending the most northern part of Russia.

Shan non, a river of Ireland.

Se ne ga'l, a kingdom of Negroland in Africa.

Si ci ly, a large island in the Mediterranean.

Si er ra-Le one, a large river in Africa.

Si na i, a mountain of Arabia Petræa.

Sli go, a county and borough of Ireland.

Smyr na, a seaport town of Natolia in Asiatick Turkey.

Spa, a town of Westphalia in Germany, famous for its mineral waters.

Spain, a large kingdom in the west of Europe.

Stoc'k holm, the metropolis of Sweden.

Su ez, a town at the extremity of the Red Sea.

Su ri na'm, a considerable country in South America.

Su rat, a seaport town of Hindostan. It contains two hundred thousand inhabitants, Mahometans, Gentoos, Jews, and Christians.

Swe den, a large kingdom in the north of Europe, formerly a part of Scandinavia.

Swit zer land, a beautiful picturesque country, situated between France and Italy.

Sy' ra cu'se, an ancient city in Sicily.

Sy ria, a province of Turkey in Asia.

Ta ble-Moun tain, an exceedingly high promontory near the Cape of Good Hope, in Africa.

Ta'n gier, a seaport town of Fez, in Africa.

Ta'r ta ry, a very large country of Asia.

Ten e riff, one of the Canary islands, celebrated for a mountain more than two miles high.

Ter ra del Fu e go, a name given to the island at the southern extremity of America.

Ter ra-Fir ma, a large country of South America, situated between the island of Trinidad and the isthmus of Panama.

Thames, a large navigable river which flows through London into the English Channel.

Thebes, an ancient city in Greece.

Ti gris, a celebrated river in Asia, which unites in its course with the Euphrates.

Tou lon, an ancient and strong town in the south of France.

Trin i da'd, an island on the coast of Terra Firma in South America.

Tri'p o li, a considerable town in Barbary. The inhabitants are noted pirates. The Americans had a severe battle off Tripoli in 1805. A monument is raised in the city of Washington to the memory of those who lost their lives in that battle.

Troy, the capital of Troas in Asia.

Tu nis, a northern kingdom of Africa.

Tu nis, the capital of the above kingdom. In this city there are above three thousand clothiers and weavers. The inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves.

Tur key, the dominions of the Grand Seignior, which are partly situated in Europe and partly in Asia.

Tweed, a large river that separates England from Scotland, and falls into the German Ocean.

Tyre, an ancient seaport town of Asiatick Turkey.

Ven ice, formerly an independent Italian republick, now occupied principally by Austria.

Ve ra-Cruz, a seaport town of New Spain.

Ver sailles, a town in France, famous for a magnificent palace.

Ve su vi us, a large volcano of Naples in Italy. It is three thousand seven hundred feet high. The mouth of this volcano is about two miles in circumference. The eruptions of Vesuvius are dreadful. Whole cities have been overwhelmed, and the country covered for miles with the astonishing quantity of red hot lava issuing from its bowels.

Vi e'n na, the capital of the circle of Austria in Germany.
Vis tu la, a large river, running through Poland and Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltick sea, below Dantzick.
Ul ster, a province of Ireland, abounding in lakes.
U' ti ca, a town of Africa, famous for the death of Cato.
Wales, a principality on the west of England, comprehending twelve counties.
War saw, formerly the capital of Poland.
Wol ga, a large river of Russia.
Zem bla, (or No va-Zem bla) a large country of the Northern ocean, supposed to be an island.

[*Would it not be well that the teacher exercise his pupil in the above table, thus:*

Mast. In what quarter of the globe is France situated?

Pup. In Europe.

Mast. Which is the metropolis of France?

Pup. Paris, and it is said to contain eight hundred thousand souls.

Mast. Is England in Europe?

Pup. Yes, and London is the great capital of the United Kingdoms of England, Ireland and Scotland.

This method, judiciously applied by the Teacher, could not, we think, fail of hastening on the Pupil to a thirst for knowledge and useful inquiry, and tend very much to enlarge his mind, and open his faculties to thought and reflection.

MY MOTHER.

WHO fed me from her gentle breast,
And hush'd me in her arms to rest,
And on my cheek sweet kisses prest?
My mother.

When sleep forsook my open eye,
Who was it sang sweet hushaby,
And rock'd me that I should not cry?
My mother.

Who sat and watch'd my infant head,
When sleeping on my cradle bed,
And tears of sweet affection shed?
My mother.

When pain and sickness made me cry,
Who gaz'd upon my heavy eye,
And wept for fear that I should die?
My mother.
Who drest my doll in clothes so gay,
And taught me pretty how to play,
And minded all I'd got to say?
My mother.
Who ran to help me when I fell,
And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well?
My mother.
Who taught my infant lips to pray,
And love God's holy book and day,
And walk in wisdom's pleasant way?
My mother.
And can I ever cease to be,
Affectionate and kind to thee,
Who wast so very kind to me?
My mother.
Ah! no, the thought I cannot bear,
And if God please my life to spare,
I hope I shall reward thy care,
My mother.
When thou art feeble, old and gray,
My healthy arm shall be thy stay,
And I will sooth thy pains away,
My mother.
And when I see thee hang thy head,
'Twill be my turn to watch thy bed,
And tears of sweet affection shed,
My mother.
For God who lives above the skies,
Would look with vengeance in his eyes,
If I should ever dare despise,
My mother.

BEASTS, BIRDS, AND FISHES.

THE Dog will come when he is call'd,
The Cat will walk away.
The Monkey's cheek is very bald,
The Goat is fond of play.

The Parrot is a prate-apace,
Yet knows not what she says;
The noble Horse will win the race,
Or draw you in a chaise.

The Pig is not a feeder nice,
  The Squirrel loves a nut,
The Wolf will eat you in a trice,
  The Buzzard's eyes are shut.

The Lark sings high up in the air,
  The Linnet on the tree;
The Swan he has a bosom fair,
  And who so proud as he?

O yes, the Peacock is more proud,
  Because his tail has eyes,
The Lion roars so very loud,
  He fills you with surprise.

The Raven's coat is shining black,
  Or rather raven gray,
The Camel's bunch is on his back,
  The Owl abhors the day.

The Sparrow steals the cherry ripe,
  The Elephant is wise,
The Blackbird charms you with his pipe,
  The false Hyena cries.

The Hen guards well her little chicks,
  The useful Cow is meek,
The Beaver builds with mud and sticks,
  The Lapwing loves to squeak.

The little Wren is very small,
  The Humming-Bird is less;
The Lady-Bird is least of all,
  And beautiful in dress.

The Pelican she loves her young,
  The Stork his father loves;
The Woodcock's bill is very long,
  And innocent are Doves.

The spotted Tiger's fond of blood,
  The Pigeons feed on peas,
The Duck will gobble in the mud,
  The Mice will eat your cheese.

A Lobster's black, when boil'd he's red,
  The harmless Lamb must bleed,
The Codfish has a clumsy head,
  The Goose on grass will feed.

The Lady in her gown of silk,
  The little Worm may thank.
The sick man drinks the Ass's milk;
  The Weasel's long and lank.

The Buck gives us a venison dish,
  When hunted for the spoil;
The Shark eats up the little fish,
  The Whale he gives us oil.

The Glow-Worm shines the darkest
  With candle in his tail; [night,
The Turtle is the cit's delight,
  It wears a coat of mail.

In Germany they hunt the Boar,
  The Bee brings honey home,
The Ant lays up a winter store,
  The Bear loves honey-comb.

The Eagle has a crooked beak,
  The Plaice has orange spots;
The Starling, if he's taught, will speak;
  The Ostrich walks and trots.

The child that does not these things
  May yet be thought a dunce; [know,
But I will up in knowledge grow,
  As youth can come but once.

ON THE SHORTNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.

LIKE as the Damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on the tree:
Or like the dainty Flower of May,
Or like the Morning of the day:
Or like the Sun, or like the Shade:
Or like the Gourd which Jonas had:
Even such is Man! whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and cut and so 'tis done.
Withers the rose; the blossom blasts;
The flower fades; the morning hastes;
The sun is set; the shadows fly;
The gourd consumes—so Mortals die.

TABLE XXXVI.

Names of the principal places in the United States, and in what country, state, or district, situated, alphabetically arranged, and divided in the way in which they are usually pronounced.

[This table ought, perhaps, to be learnt before the table of foreign names, as being more familiar to the understanding of the pupil. The same method we recommend to impress the contents of that table on the minds of youth, we also urge in the learning of this.]

AL A BA MA, a new state of the American Republic.
Al a ba ma, a large river of the state of Alabama.
AL BA NY, a considerable trading city on the Hudson river, and the seat of government for the state of New-York.
A lex an dri a, a large seaport town on the Potomack, in the district of Columbia.
Al le ghe ny, a large navigable river of Pennsylvania.
Al le ghe ny, or Ap pe la chi an-Moun tains. They extend from north to south nine hundred miles in length.
A mi te, a handsome river of the state of Mississippi, entering lake Maurepas, which is small and connected with lake Pontchartrain by a pass of a few miles, called Manchac.
AN NA PO LIS, ci ty, the metropolis of Maryland.
Ar kan sas, a large river of Louisiana.
AU GUS TA, the seat of government for Georgia.
Ap pa la chi co la, a river dividing East from West Florida.
A ta ka pas, (commonly called Tuck a paw) a flat, fertile country of Louisiana, bordering the Gulf of Mexico west of the Mississippi river, and below Opelousas. It is famous for extensive prairies, cattle, and alligators, whose skins are now tanned and made into boots, shoes, and saddles; the leather is uncommonly durable, of a fine texture, tough, and very curiously chequered. Much sugar and cotton is made in the Atakapas, and it is well calculated for corn and rice.

Bairds town, the capital of Nelson county, Kentucky.
Bal ti more, the largest commercial city in the state of Maryland, and the fourth in rank in the United States. It contains about five thousand houses, and thirty-five thousand inhabitants.
Ba ton-Rouge, a town of the state of Louisiana, on the east bank of the Mississippi, about half way between Natchez and New Orleans. It is the last spot of high land in descending the river. Here is a fort.
Bea ver, a considerable creek of Ohio and Pennsylvania.
Bea ver town, the capital of Beaver county, Pennsylvania.
Bed ford, the capital of Bedford county, Pennsylvania.
Beth le hem, a post town of Northampton county, Penn.—It is celebrated for the excellence of its schools. The inhabitants are of the Moravian persuasion.
Big-Black, a considerable navigable river of the state of Mississippi, entering the Mississippi river forty-five miles above Natchez.
Big bone-Lick, a place in Kentucky, where the mammoth's and other enormous bones are found.
Big-San dy, a river dividing Virginia from Kentucky.
Boons bo rough, a town of Madison county, Kentucky.
Bos TON, a large seaport, and the metropolis of Massachusetts, containing about three thousand houses and twenty-five thousand inhabitants. The first buildings of Boston were erected in the year 1631. It is about seven hundred miles easterly of Pittsburgh.
Bris tol, a post town of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware.
Browns ville, a post town on the Monongahela, in Fayette county, Penn. thirty-three miles above Pittsburgh.
Bruns wick, ci ty, a town of New Jersey, on the Raritan.
Buf fa lo, a town of New-York, at the outlet of lake Erie, nearly opposite Fort Erie in Upper Canada, being a little above Black Rock, and twenty miles above the falls of Niagara.
Bur ling ton, the capital of Burlington county, New Jersey.
But ler, the capital of Butler county, Pennsylvania.
Cam bridge, a flourishing town of Massachusetts.
Cam den, a post town of South Carolina.
Ca nan da*i* g*u*a, the capital of Ontario county, New York.

Ca nons burgh, a village of Washington county, Pennsylvania. It has an eminent seminary of learning, called *Jefferson College.*

Car lisle, the capital of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Dickinson college was founded here in the year 1783.

Cat a hoo che, a large navigable river of Georgia.

Cham bers burgh, the capital of Franklin county, Penn.

Cham plain, a small lake of the state of Vermont.

CHARLES TON, the metropolis of South Carolina. It is a city of great commerce, and has about twenty thousand inhabitants in it, of whom about nine thousand are the dejected sons and daughters of Africa, commonly called *slaves.*

Charles town, the capital of Brook county, Virginia.

Ches a peak, one of the largest bays in the known world.

Ches ter, the capital of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Chi ca go, a United States' fort at the head of lake Michigan. It was abandoned by the few troops and some families under their protection, who, in their flight about the time of the surrender of general Hull, were all massacred by the treacherous Indians, being instigated by the British.

Chop tank, a large navigable river of Maryland.

Cin cin na ti, the capital of Hamilton county, Ohio.

Clarks burgh, the chief town of Harrison county, Virginia.

Clinch, a navigable river of the state of Tennessee.

Co lum bia, District of, a tract of ten miles square, granted by the states of Virginia and Maryland for the seat of the General Government of the United States.

Co LUM BUS, the seat of government for the state of Ohio.

CON NEC TI CUT, one of the United States. It contained in 1810, two hundred and sixty-one thousand inhabitants.

Con nec ti cut, a large navigable river of New England.

Cum ber land, the capital of Allegheny county, Maryland.

Cum ber land, a large navigable river of Kentucky.

Cuy a ho ga, a river of Trumbull and Geauga counties, O.

Dan ville, the chief town of Mercer county, Kentucky.

DEL A WARE, a small state of the Union. It contained in 1810, seventy-two thousand souls.

Del a ware, a large navigable river, forming the boundary line between Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

De troit, a United States' town and fort on the strait between lakes St. Clair and Erie. It was cowardly surrendered by General Hull to the British troops under General Brock, without resistance, on the sixteenth day of August, 1812.

Do ver, the metropolis of the state of Delaware.

Eas ton, the capital of Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

E li za beth town, the capital of Essex county, New Jersey.

E rie, the capital of Erie county, Pennsylvania.

E rie, a lake three hundred miles in length, and the next below lake St. Clair.

Flor i das, East and West. That part of West Florida west of the Perdido river, was included in the purchase of Louisiana, and is now attached to the state of Mississippi and to the state of Louisiana. East of the Perdido to the boundary of Georgia, from the Gulf coast to the thirty-first degree of north latitude formerly belonged to Spain, but is now ceded to the United States, and has lately been formed into a territorial government under the above name.

Fort Stod dart, at which is a town, situated on the Mobile river, about forty or fifty miles above the town of Mobile, and about two hundred and fifty miles a little south of east from Natchez in the state of Mississippi.

Fort St. Ste phens, a town and fort of the state of Mississippi, situated on the Mobile or Tombigbee river, about eighty or ninety miles above Fort Stoddart.

Frank fort, the metropolis of the state of Kentucky.

Frank lin Court house, capital of Franklin county, state of Mississippi.

Frank lin, the capital of Venango county, Pennsylvania.

Fred er icks burgh, the capital of Spotsylvania county, Vir.

Fred er ick town, the capital of Frederick county, Maryland.

Gal li o po lis, the capital of Gallia county, Ohio.

GEOR GIA, one of the United States. It contained in 1810, two hundred and fifty-two thousand souls.—Rice, indigo, tobacco, and cotton, are the staple commodities of this state.

George town, in the district of Columbia, on the Potomack, and adjoining the city of Washington.

Ger man town, a considerable town of Pennsylvania.

Gib son Port, capital of Claiborne county, situated on the bayou Pierre, fifty miles east of Natchez, on the Wilderness road to Nashville.
Grand, a river of Geauga county, Ohio.
Greens burgh, the capital of Westmoreland county, Penn.
Greers burgh, a village of Beaver county, Pennsylvania.
Green ville, a small village, the seat of Justice for Jefferson county, state of Mississippi.
Ha gers town, the capital of Washington co. Maryland.
HAR RIS BURGH, the seat of government for Pennsylvania.
Hart ford, a considerable trading city of Connecticut.
Hock hock ing, a navigable river of the state of Ohio.
Hol stein, a navigable river of Tennessee.
Hud son, ci ty, a port of entry of New York.
Hud son, a large navigable river of the state of New York.
Hun ting don, the capital of Huntingdon county, Penn.
Hu ron, a lake next below lakes Superior and Michigan.
Il li nois, a large river of the state of Indiana.
IN DI AN A, a new and flourishing state of the Union.
James, a large navigable river of Virginia.
Ju ni a ta, a considerable river of Pennsylvania.
Kas kas kia, a town and river of the state of Indiana.
Ken ha wa, Great and Little, two rivers of Virginia.
KEN TUC KY, one of the United States, it contained in the census of 1810, four hundred and six thousand souls. Tobacco and hemp are the staple commodities of the state.
Ken tuc ky, a navigable river of the state of Kentucky.
Kit tan ing, the capital of Armstrong county, Penn.
KNOX VILLE, the metropolis of the state of Tennessee.
Lan cas ter, the capital of Lancaster county, Penn.
Le ba non, the capital of Warren county, Ohio.
Lex ing ton, the capital of Rockbridge county, Virginia.
Lex ing ton, the largest town in the state of Kentucky, and capital of Fayette county. It is a flourishing place.
Lex ing ton, a town of Massachusetts, rendered famous for its being the place where the first act of hostility was committed by the British in the late revolutionary war, on the memorable nineteenth of April, 1775.
Lew is town, the chief town of Mifflin county, Penn.
Lib er ty, a town on the Amite river, capital of Amite county, state of Mississippi.

Lick ing, a navigable river of the state of Kentucky.
Long-Isl and, an island of the state of New York.
Lou is ville, a port entry at the falls of Ohio, the capital of Jefferson county, Kentucky.
LOU IS I A NA, a new state lately added to the great family of the American Union, comprising the lower part of the almost boundless country of Louisiana, purchased from the French nation in the year 1803, by Mr. Thomas Jefferson, while he was president of the United States, for fifteen millions of dollars. It contained in the year 1810, (then Orleans Territory) seventy-six thousand five hundred and fifty-six souls. —Staple commodities, cotton, sugar, rice, and cattle.
Ma di son's-Cave, a noted cavern in the state of Virginia.
Ma di son, a town and seat of justice for Madison county, state of Mississippi.
Maine, District of, a part of the state of Massachusetts.
Ma ri et ta, the capital of Washington county, Ohio.
Mar tins burgh, the capital of Berkley county, Virginia.
MA RY LAND, one of the United States. In the year 1810, it contained three hundred and eighty thousand souls, about one third of whom are people of colour. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of the state.
MAS SA CHU SETTS, the principal of the New England states. In the year 1810, it contained seven hundred thousand souls. It is a state of great trade and commerce.
Mays ville, a town on the Ohio, Mason county, Kentucky.
Mer cer, the capital of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
Mead ville, the chief town of Crawford county, Penn.
Mi chi gan, a northern territory of the United States.
Mi chi gan, a long lake adjoining, and west of lake Huron, and south of the foot of lake Superior.
Mi a mi, of the lake, a large river of the state of Ohio.
Mich il i mac i nac, a fortified island between lake Michigan and lake Huron.
MIS SIS SIP PI, a new state east of the Mississippi river. It embraces the coast of the Gulf of Mexico from the mouth of Pearl river to the Perdido, including Pascagola and Mobile. In the year 1810,

it possessed a population of forty thousand three hundred and fifty-two souls.—Staple commodities, cotton, sugar, rice, tar, and lumber.

Mis sis sip pi, a river of the United States, and one of the largest in the known world.

Mis sou ri, a large territory, comprehending the upper and northern part of the country of Louisiana. It contained in 1810, (then called Louisiana territory) twenty thousand eight hundred and forty-five souls. —Staple commodities, peltries, furs, lead, and flour.

Mis sou ri, a river of the United States, next in size to the Mississippi.

Mo hawk, a large navigable river of the state of New York.

Mo bile, a town of the state of Alabama, on the west side, and at the head of Mobile bay, about one hundred and fifty miles a little north of east from New Orleans. The American troops under general Wilkinson, took peaceable possession of the Spanish fort here, (fort Charlotte) on the 15th of April, 1813, when the Spanish troops retired without molestation, and embarked for Pensacola, a Spanish town and fort about eighty miles by sea east of Mobile; and then did European tyranny fly Mobile.

Mo bile, a large navigable river of the state of Mississippi, entering the Gulf of Mexico through Mobile bay.

Mon mouth, a town of New Jersey, celebrated for a battle fought there during the late revolutionary war.

Mo non ga he la, a navigable river of Pennsylvania.

Mor gan town, the capital of Monongalia county, Virginia.

Mus cle-Shoals. This is a very singular part of the Tennessee river, about two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. For about twenty-five miles in length and three in breadth, the river is divided into small passes between a great number of small islands, which interrupt the navigation, except in floods. The place takes its name from the quantities of muscle shells found on and about the islands, and in the bed of the river.

Mus kin gum, a navigable river of the state of Ohio.

Nash ville, the capital of Davidson county, Tennessee.

NAT CHEZ, the principal trading town of the state of Mississippi. The French erected a fort here, called fort Rosalee, (whose parapets are yet to be seen) about the time New Orleans was settled, nearly one hundred years ago. The Natchez Indians, a very ancient and unusually civilized nation of Aborigines, had possession of the country long before the French settled in it. Falling out with them, however, they fell upon their fort on the Eve of St. Andrew, in 1729, and massacred the troops in it and all the inhabitants, excepting a few women and children. The next year France sent over troops, which, joined with those of the country, (making in all fifteen hundred) pursued the murderous natives over the Mississippi, and completely extirpated them, so that, at this time, there is scarcely a soul of the Natchez race of Indians living, and no remains of them but the earthen forts they raised, and their country, which has been called after them. In justification of this tragical affair, it must be observed, that the natives had used the French with a great deal of friendship and hospitality, but getting a bad return for their numerous indulgences and kind offices, their savage blood broke forth, and the massacre of the French garrison and all the other inhabitants, was the consequence, followed by the extermination of their race. The situation of Natchez is high and healthful, and in north latitude thirty-one degrees, thirty-three minutes. It is a great landing place for the Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee trading boats, and where many valuable cargoes are disposed of.

Nat chi toch es, a trading town on the Red river, in the state of Louisiana, about one hundred and fifty miles direct, and a little north of west from Natchez, and two hundred and fifty-six miles by water from the mouth of the river.

Na tu ral-Bridge, a very curious and celebrated bridge, described in Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.

New ark, the chief town of Essex county, New Jersey.

New-Bed ford, a port of entry in Massachusetts.

New bern, a port of entry of North Carolina.

New bu ry port, a port of entry in Massachusetts.

New cas tle, the capital of Newcastle county, Delaware.

NEW HAMP SHIRE, one of the New England states. It contained in the year 1810, two hundred and fourteen thousand souls.

New-Ha ven, a city of the state of Connecticut.

NEW JER SEY, one of the United States, it contained in the year 1810, two hundred forty-five thousand souls.

NEW PORT, the metropolis of the state of Rhode Island.

NEW OR LEANS, a large commercial city, one hundred miles up the Mississippi river, on its east bank, and about two thousand below Pittsburgh, and notwithstanding, it has been nearly burnt down twice or thrice, and frequently much injured by high winds, and visited now and then by the yellow fever, New Orleans, surmounting all difficulties, will, most probably, become one of the greatest commercial cities in the world. It was settled by the French in the year 1720, and now contains about twenty-five thousand souls. It was included in the purchase of Louisiana, of which it is the capital.

NEW YORK, one of the United States. In the year 1810, it contained nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand souls. It is one of the most flourishing states in the Union.

New-York, ci ty, the metropolis of the state of New-York, it contains about seventy thousand inhabitants, and is beautifully situated at the junction of the Hudson and East rivers. From the *Battery*, you have a charming view of the bay, the fort on Governour's Island, of New Jersey and Long Island. It is an irregular, but handsome city, and a place of great commercial business.

New-Lis bon, the capital of Columbiana county, Ohio.

New-Lan cas ter, the capital of Fairfield county, Ohio.

New Mad rid, a town of the Missouri territory, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, seventy miles below the Ohio, and a place much shaken to pieces by the shocks of the earthquakes, which commenced on the sixteenth of December, 1811, and which, at intervals, continued with less violence, to shake the town and country about it, for several months thereafter.

Ni ag a ra, a United States' fort at the entrance of Niagara river into lake Ontario, and within cannon shot of fort George, in Upper Canada.

Nor folk, a port of entry in the state of Virginia.

NORTH-CA RO LI NA, one of the American states. In 1810, it contained five hundred and sixty-three thousand inhabitants, of whom nearly one-third are slaves.

O hi o, one of the most beautiful rivers in the world.

O HI O, a new state of the Union, and one of the most flourishing. In the census of 1810, it contained two hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants.

O non da ga, Lake and salt-works, in the state of New York. It is here where the greater part of our salt is made.

On ta ri o, a lake next in range below Erie, and about nine miles below the Falls of Niagara. This, with the five great lakes above it, is half British, half American water, the line running through the middle of them.

Ou at chi ta, (Washita) Springs, very curious hot springs on the head waters of the Ouatchita river, and not far from the Arkansas, Missouri territory. The heat of the water of these springs is so great that it will boil a kettle in a few minutes, and cook meat and other food without the assistance of fire. They are now much visited for the cure of many diseases incident to human life. The springs are in latitude thirty-four degrees, thirty-one minutes north. It is calculated they deliver three thousand seven hundred and seventy-one hogsheads of hot water in every twenty-four hours.

Ou at chi ta, riv er, a considerable river of Louisiana, explored in the year 1804, by Doctor Hunter and Mr. William Dunbar, by order of the United States' executive. It heads near the Arkansas river, and enters, by way of the Black, into Red river, thirty-one miles above the mouth of the latter. Its hot springs are curious and celebrated.

O pe lou sas, a fine salubrious and fertile district of country in the state of Louisiana, about thirty miles west of the Mississippi, and below the Red river. It is

famous for cattle, wild horses, and large prairies; cotton, sugar, tobacco, corn and rice are raised in abundance.

Pas sa ma quod dy, a post town of the district of Maine.

Pa taps co, a river of the western shore of Maryland.

PENN SYL VA NIA, one of the middle states of the American Union, and next to the most populous and flourishing. In the year 1810, it contained eight hundred and ten thousand souls. Wheat, and rye whiskey are the staple commodities of the state.

Pe ters burgh, a considerable trading town of Virginia.

Phi la del phia, the metropolis of Pennsylvania, and among the most beautiful and regular cities in the world, and the largest in the United States. It contains about one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, and twenty thousand houses. It is beautifully situated between the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, and is a seaport of great commercial business, three hundred miles east of Pittsburgh. It was founded in the year 1682. The city library, established in 1742, by Dr. Franklin, contains about fifteen thousand volumes. The Museum, established and owned by Mr. Peale, is a place of great natural curiosity. It is indeed the "*Great School of Nature.*"

Pitts burgh, the seat of justice for Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and the metropolis of the Western Country. It is beautifully situated at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, and at the head of the Ohio. It contains about fifteen hundred houses, and nine thousand inhabitants.

PORTS MOUTH, the metropolis of the state of New Hampshire.

Po to mack, a large navigable river, forming the divisional line between Maryland and Virginia.

Prince ton, a handsome town of New Jersey, celebrated on account of the excellence of its college, supposed to be the best in the United States.

Prov i dence, a town in the state of Rhode Island.

Pont char train, a considerable lake, six miles north of the city of New Orleans, emptying its waters through the Regolets into the Gulf of Mexico. It communicates, by the Bayou St. John, with New Orleans.

Pearl, a long and navigable river of the state of Mississippi, entering the Gulf bays at the Regolets, the outlet of lake Pontchartrain.

Pen sa co la, a handsome town and fort, and capital of West Florida, situated on the north shore of the Gulf of Mexico, about fifty miles east of Mobile bay, and four leagues beyond the Perdido.

Per di do, a river entering the Gulf of Mexico, about four leagues west of Pensacola, and which forms the boundary between the American and Spanish West Florida, as agreed on in the purchase of Louisiana from the French.

Plac que mine, a strong fort on the Mississippi, thirty-five miles above the Balize, at the outlet of that river into the Gulf of Mexico.

Pass of Chris ti anne, a place much resorted to for health and oysters; and is situated on the Gulf bays, about sixty miles eastwardly of New Orleans, and in the state of Mississippi. It adjoins the bay of St. Louis, and is on the road to Pascagoula and Mobile.

Pas ca gou la, a large navigable river of the state of Mississippi, entering the Gulf of Mexico through Pascagoula bay, about thirty miles west of Mobile bay, and one hundred miles east from New Orleans.

Rap pa han nock, a large navigable river of Virginia.

Read ing, the capital of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

RHODE IS LAND, one of the American states, it contained in the year 1810, seventy-six thousand souls.

RICH MOND, the metropolis of the state of Virginia, contains about six thousand inhabitants, one-third of whom are people of colour.

Red-Riv er, (Rivierre Rouge) a large and noble river of Louisiana, supposed to be navigable better than one thousand miles. It heads in the mountains of New Mexico, and after running near two thousand miles of a very serpentine course, enters the Mississippi, about fifty-six miles below Natchez.

Sa bine, an extensive river entering the Gulf of Mexico, and which forms the supposed western limits between Louisiana and the Spanish territory of New Mexico. This river heads near the waters of Red River, and

passes within thirty or forty miles of Natchitoches, westward.

Sa lem, a port of entry in the state of Massachusetts.

Sa van nah, formerly the metropolis of Georgia.

Sa van nah, a large navigable river, running between Georgia and South Carolina.

Sci o ta, a navigable river of the state of Ohio.

Sche nec ta dy, a city in the state of New York.

Schuyl kill, a beautiful river of Pennsylvania.

Ship pens burgh, a post town of Pennsylvania.

Som er set, the capital of Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

SOUTH-CA RO LI NA, a southern state of the Union. It contained in the year 1810, four hundred and fourteen thousand souls, 145,000 of whom were slaves.

Sta ten-Is land, an island of the state of New York.

Staun ton, the capital of Augusta county, Virginia.

St. Clairs ville, the capital of Belmont county, Ohio.

St. Lou is, a town on the west side of the Mississippi river, fifteen miles below the mouth of the Missouri river, and capital of the Missouri territory.

Steu ben ville, the seat of justice for Jefferson county, O.

Sun bu ry, the capital of Northumberland county, Penn.

Sus que han nah, a large navigable river of Pennsylvania.

St. Law rence, a large and famous river, formed by the great chain of northern lakes, whose waters it carries through Lower Canada into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, thence into the Atlantic ocean. This is the route pursued by the famous North West Company, in distributing their goods and collecting their furs which they purchase of the northern Indians, and convey to Europe in vast quantities.

Su pe ri or, the largest of the northern lakes, nearly one thousand miles in circumference. It is north of lakes Michigan and Huron, and has an island in it one hundred miles in length.

St. Clair, a small lake between lakes Huron and Erie.

Sack etts-Har bor, a town and fort at the foot of lake Ontario, in the state of New York, rendered considerably important in the late war with Great Britain.

St. Fran cis ville, a thriving village of the state of Louisiana, on the east bank of the Mississippi, thirty-seven miles above Baton Rouge.

St. Au gus tine, the capital of East Florida, situated on the Gulf coast, at the mouth of St. Mary's river, three hundred and sixteen miles south west from Charlestown, in South Carolina, and about five hundred miles east of New Orleans.

St. Ma ry's, a river dividing the state of Georgia from East Florida.

TEN NES SEE, a new state of the American Union. In the year 1810, it contained two hundred and sixty-one thousand souls.

Ten nes see, a large river of the state of Tennessee.

Tom bek by, a large river of the state of Alabama.

TREN TON, the metropolis of the state of New Jersey.

The Ra pide, or Alexandria, a town and settlement on the Red River, one hundred and fifty-seven miles above the mouth of that river, and one hundred and nine below Natchitoches, in the state of Louisiana.

U nion town, the capital of Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

Ve del lia, a village of Louisiana, opposite Natchez. It possesses a steam saw and grist mill, but is subject to the inundations of the Mississippi river. It is the capital of Concordia county.

VER MONT, one of the New England states, containing two hundred and seventeen thousand souls.

Vin cen nes, a considerable town in the state of Indiana.

VIR GI NIA, one of the most populous states in the Union. It contained in the year 1810, nine hundred and sixty-five thousand souls, about one-third of whom are slaves.

Wa bash, a large river of the state of Indiana.

War ren, the capital of Trumbull county, state of Ohio.

War ren, a new town on the bank of the Mississippi river, and seat of justice for Warren county, state of Mississippi.

WASH ING TON, the great metropolis, and seat of government for the United States, in the district of Columbia, about two hundred and fifty-two miles south-east of Pittsburgh. It contains about one thousand scattered houses, and seven thousand souls.

Wash ing ton, the capital of Washington county, Penn.

Wash ing ton, the seat of justice for Mason county, Ken.

WASH ING TON, the seat of government for the state of Mississippi, and of Adams county, six miles east of Natchez, in the heart of a finely settled country.

Waynes burgh, the capital of Green county, Pennsylvania.

West-Ches ter, the chief town of Chester county, Penn. It is situated twenty-five miles west of Philadelphia.

Wheel ing, a considerable place of embarkation on the Ohio river, the capital of Ohio county, Virginia.

Wilks bar re, the chief town of Luzerne county, Penn.

Wil liams burgh, a post town of Virginia, and formerly the metropolis of that state.

Wil liams port, a village of Washington county, Penn.

Wil kin sons-Court-House, a new town of the state of Mississippi, and capital of Wilkinson county, about sixty miles eastwardly from Natchez.

Wil ming ton, a port of entry in the state of Delaware.

Win ches ter, a handsome, flourishing town of Virginia, and capital of Frederick county.

Whites bo rough, the seat of justice for Oneida county, state of New York.

Ya zoo, a large navigable river, heading in Georgia, and emptying into the Mississippi river ninety-two miles above Natchez. It is the lands on this river that gave rise to the celebrated and mischievous Yazoo speculation, so much talked about in congress, all of which originated in a *bad law* of the Georgia legislature.

York, a port of entry and a post town of Virginia, and capital of York county. This town is rendered famous in the page of history, by the capture of lord Cornwallis and his army, on the memorable 19th of October, 1781, by the united forces of France and America; a circumstance that will transmit its name to posterity, while reason and humanity have a friend, and liberty an advocate.

York, the capital of York county, Pennsylvania.

Yough i o ghe ny, a considerable river of Pennsylvania.

Youngs town, a village of Trumbull county, Ohio.

Zanes ville, a thriving town on the Muskingum river, and capital of Muskingum county, Ohio.

TABLE XXXVII.

The proper Names of Persons, Places, &c. in the New Testament, accurately arranged, each Book by itself, in Alphabetical order.

MATTH.
A bel
A bi a
A bi ud
A bra ham
A chas
A chim
Al phe us
A min a dab
A mon
An drew
A ram
Ar che la us
Ar i ma the a
A sa
A zor
Bap tist
Ba rab bas
Bar a chi as
Bar thol o mew
Be el ze bub
Beth a ny
Beth le hem
Beth pha ge
Bo oz
Cai a phas
Ca per na um
Cæs ar
Cæs ar e a phi-
lip pi
Cho ra zin
Christ
Cy re ne
Da vid
De cap o lis
E le a zar
E li a kim
E li as
E li-E li-La-
ma-Sa bac-
tha ni
E li ud
Em ma nu el
E sa i as
Es rom
E ze ki as
Gal i lee
Ge nes a reth
Gen tiles
Ger ge senes
Gol go tha
Go mor rah
Her od
He ro di as
Ho ly-Ghost
Ho san na
Hyp o crites
I saac
Ja cob
James
Jech o ni as
Jer e my
Jes se
Je sus
Jer i cho
Je ru sa lem
Jo a tham
John
Jo nas
Jo ram
Jor dan
Jos a phat
Jo seph
Jo ses
Jo si as
Ju da
Ju das-Is car-
Ju de a [i ot
Leb be us
Mag da la
Mam mon
Ma nas ses
Ma ry
Ma ry-Mag-
da le ne
Mat than
Mat thew
Na as son
Naz a rene
Naz a reth
Neph tha lim
No e
O bed
O lives
O zi as
Pe ter
Pha res
Phar i sees
Phil ip
Pi late
Pon ti us-Pi-
Rab bi [late
Ra ca
Ra chab
Ra chel
Ra ma
Ro bo am
Ruth
Sad du cees
Sa doc
Sa la thi el
Sal mon
Sa mar i tans
Sa tan
Scribes
Si don
Si mon
Si mon-Bar
jo na
Sir
So dom
Sol o mon
Son
Syn a gogue
Thad de us
Tha mar
Tho mas
Tyre
U ri as
Zab u lun
Zach a ri as
Za ra
Zeb e dee
Zo rob ab el.

MARK.
Ab ba
A lex an der
Bar ti me us
Beth pha ge
Beth sa i da
Bo a ner ges
Cor ban
Cy re ni an
Dal ma nu tha
E lo i-E lo i-
La ma-Sa-
bac tha ni

Eph pha tha
Gad e renes
Gal i le an
Greek
He ro di ans
I du me a
Ja i rus
Le gi on
Le vi
Mark
Ru fus
Sa lo me [ci an
Sy ro phe ni-
Tal i tha cu mi
Ti me us.

LUKE.

A bi le ne
Ad am
Ad di
A mos
An na
An nas
A pos tle
Ar phax ad
A ser
Beth le hem
Beth sa i da
Cæ sar--Au-
gus tus
Cai a nan
Ca i nan
Cal va ry
Chu za
Cle o pas
Co sam
Cy re ni us
E li e zer
E lis a beth
E li se us
El mo dam
E noch
E nos
Er
Es li
Ga bri el
Gad a renes
Gal i le ans
Ge nes a reth
He ber
He li
Hyp o crite
I tu re a
Jan na
Ja red
Jo an na
Jo nan
Jo rim
Jo se
La mech
Laz a rus
Le vite
Luke
Ly sa ni as
Ma ath
Mal a le el
Mar tha
Ma thu sa lah
Mat ta tha
Mat that
Mat thi as
Mel chi-
Me le a
Me nan
Na a man
Na chor
Nag ge
Na in
Na um
Ne ri
Nin e veh
Nin e vites
Pha lec
Pha nu el
Phar i see
Rhe sa
Sa la
Sa mar i tan
Sa rep ta
Sa ruch
Sem
Seth
Sil o am
Sim e i
Sim e on
Si mon-Pe ter
Si mon-Ze lo-
Su san na [tes
Sy ri an
Te trarch
Tha ra
The oph i lus
Ti be ri us
Trach o ni tis
Zac che us
Ze lo tes.

JOHN.

An nas
An nus
Beth ab a ra
Beth es da
Ca na
Ce dron
Ce phas
Did y mus
E non
Gab ba tha
Gol go tha
Is ra el ite
Ja cob
John
Jo na
Mes si as
Na than a el
Nic o de mus
Ro mans
Sa lim
Sa vi our
Ti be rias.

ACTS.

A cel da ma
A cha i a
A dra myt ti-
A dri a [um
A grip pa
A lex an der
A lex an dri a
Am phip o lis
An a ni as
An nas
An ti och
An tip a tris
A pol lo ne a
A pol los
Ap pi i fo rum
A quil la
A ra bi ans
Ar e op a gite
Ar e op a gus
Ar is tar chus
A si a
As sos
A the ni ans
A thens
At ta li a
Au gus tus
A zo tus
Bab y lon
Bar ba ri an
Bar je sus
Bar na bas

Bar sa bas
Be re a
Ber ni ce
Bi thyn i a
Blas tus
Cæs a re a
Can da ce
Ca pa do ci a
Cas tor
Cen chre a
Chal de ans
Chi os
Char ran
Christ ian
Ci li ci an
Cis
Clau da
Clau di us
Clau di us-Ly-
si us
Co os
Cor inth
Co rin thi ans
Cor ne li us
Crete
Cris pus
Cy prus
Cy re ne
Cy re ni ans
Da ma ris
Da mas cus
De met ri us
Der be
Di a na
Di o ny si us
Dis ci ples
Dor cas
Dru sil la
Eas ter
E gypt
E gyp tian
E lam ites
E ly mas
Em mor
E ne as
E phe sian
Eph e sus
Ep i cu ri ans
E ras tus
E sa i as
E thi o pi a
E thi o pi ans
Eu roc ly don
Eu ty chus
Ex or cists
Eu nuch
Fair ha vens
Fe lix
Fes tus
Ga i us
Ga la ti a
Gal i lee
Gal li o
Ga ma li el
Ga za
Gre ci ans
He brews
I co ni um
I tal ian band
It a ly
Ja son
Je ru sa lem
Je sus Christ
Jew
Jew ess
Jo el
Jop pa
Jo ses
Ju das
Ju de a
Judgment seat
Ju li us
Ju pi ter
Jus tus
La se a
Lib er tines
Lu ci us
Lyb i a
Lyc i a
Lyc a o ni a
Lyd da
Lyd i a
Lys i as
Lys tra
Ma ce do ni a
Ma gis trates
Mars hill
Mark
Mary
Mat thew
Mat thi as
Mel i tus
Mer cu ri us
Mes o po ta-
mia
Mid i an
Mi le tus
Myt y lene
Mo loch
My ra
Mys i a
Naz a renes
Ne ap o lis
Ni ca nor
Nic o las
Ni ger
Ol i vet
Pam phyl i a
Pa phos
Par me nas
Par thi ans
Pen te cost
Per ga
Phe ni ce
Phe ni ci a
Phil ip
Phi lip pi
Phry gi a
Pi sid i a
Pol lux
Pon tus
Por ci us
Por ti us Fes-
tus
Pris cil la
Pro cho rus
Pros e lytes
Ptol e ma is
Pub li us
Pu te o li
Rem phan
Rhe gi um
Rho da
Rhodes
Ro mans
Rome
Sa la mais
Sal mo ne
Sa ma ri a
Sa mar i tans
Sa mos
Sa mo thra cia
Sap phi ra
Sa ron
Saul
Sce va
Se cun dus
Se leu ci a
Sergius-Pau-
lus
Si don
Si las
Sim e on
Si mon
Si na
Sos the nes
Ste phen *pron*

Ste ven
Sto icks
Sy chem
Sy ra cuse
Syr i a
Ta bi tha
Tar sus
Ter tul lus
Thes sa lo-
ni ans
Thes sa lo-
ni ca
Theu das
Thy a ti ra
Ti mon
Ti mo the us
Tro as
Tro gyl li um
Troph i mus
Tych i cus
Ty ran nus
Tyre.

ROMANS.

Am pli us
Ap pel les
An dron i cus
Ar is tob u lus
A syn cri tus
Co rin thus
E li as
E pen e tus
E sau
Go morr ha
Her mas
Her mes
He ro dian
Il lyr i cum
I saac
Is ra el ite
Ju li a
Ju ni a
Lu ci us
Nar cis sus
Ne re us
O lym pus
O see
Pa tro bas
Paul
Per sis
Phe be
Phi lol o gus
Phle gon
Quar tus
Re bec ca
Ro mans
Ru fus
Sab a oth
Sa ra
Si on
Spain
Sta chys
Ter ti us
Try phe na
Try pho sa
Ur ba ne.

I CORINTHIANS.

A cha i a
A cha i cus
A pol los
A si a
Bar na bas
Ce phas
Chloe
Cor inth
Cor in thi ans
Cris pus
Eph e sus
For tu na tus
Gai us
Ga la ti a
Ma ran a tha
Pen te cost
Phil lip pi
Sos the nes
Ste pha nas.

II. CORINTHIANS.

Ar e tas
Dam as cenes
Lu cas
Mac e do ni a
Sil va nus
Ti tus
Tro as.

GALATIANS.

A gar
An ti och
A ra bi a
Ci li ci a
Ga la ti ans
Si na i
Syr i a.

EPHESIANS.

E phe si ans
Tych i chus.

PHILIPPIANS.

Clem ent
E paph ro di-
tus
Eu o di as
Phi lip pi ans
Syn ty che.

COLOSSIANS.

Ar chip pus
Co los se
Co los si ans
De mas
Ep a phras
Hi e rap o lis
Jus tus
La o di ce a
La o di ce ans
Mar cus
Nym phas
O nes i mus
Scyth i an.

I. & II. THESSALONIANS, AND I. TIMOTHY.

A thens
Hy me ne us
Pa ca ti a na
Phryg i a
Thes sa lo ni-
ca
Ti mo the us
Tim o thy
Troph i mus.

II. TIMOTHY.

A quil a
Car pus
Clau di a
Cres cenes
Dal ma ti a
De mas
E ras tus
Eu bu lus
Her mog e nes
I co ni um
Jam bres
Jan nes
Li nus

Lys tra
Mi le tum
Ne ra
Ne ro
O ne siph o rus
Phi le tus
Phy gel lus
Pris ca
Pu dens.

TITUS.

Ar te mas
Crete
Cre ti ans
Ni co po lis
Ti tus.

PHILEMON.

Ap phi a
Ar chip pas
Ar is tar chus
Phil e mon.

HEBREWS.

Ba rak
E noch
Gid e on
He brews
Jeph tha
Mel chis e dec
Ra hab
Sam son
Sa lem
Sa ra
Ze nas.

JAMES.

James.

I. PETER.

A si a
Bi thyn i a
Cap pa do ci
Sil va nus.

II. PETER.

Bo sor
Go mor a*h*.

I II. and III. JOHN.

De me tri us
Di o tre phes
Ga i us
Jo*h*n.

JUDE.

Co re
E noch
Jude
Mi ch*a*el.

REVELATION.

A bad don
Al le lu ia
Al pha
An ti pas
A pol ly on
Ar ma ged don
A ler
Bab y lon
Ba lac
*E*u phra tes
Gog
Is sa char
Jas per
Jez e bel
Ju da
La o di ce a
La o di ce ans
Le vi
Li on
Ma gog
Ma nas ses
Neph tha lim
Ni co la i tans
O me ga
Pat mos
Per ga mos
Phil a del phia
Reu ben
Rev e la tion
Sar dine
Sar dis
Sim e on
Si on
Smyr na
Sod om
Thy a ti ra
Zab u lon
Za bu lun.

TABLE XXXVIII.

Names of men, accented; not mentioned in the above Table.

Aa′ ron
Al′ bert
Al′ len
Al′ fred
Am′ brose
An′ tho ny
Ar′ chi bald
Ar′ nold
Ar′ thur
Au′ stin
A′ sa hel
A′ saph
Ash′ er
Ben′ ja min
Ben′ net
Ber′ nard
Brad′ ford
Ca′ leb
Charles
Chris′ to pher
Clark
Cyp′ ri an
Da′ vid
Den′ nis

Ed′ mund
Ed′ ward
Ed′ win
Ed′ gar
Eg′ bert
El′ dad
E′ li
E li′ zur
E li′ sha
E liph′ a let
E′ phraim
E ze′ ki el
Ez′ ra
Eb e ne′ zer
Fran′ cis
Fred′ e rick
George
Gid′ e on
Gil′ bert
Giles
God′ frey
Greg′ o ry
Hen′ ry
Hugh
Ho ra′ ti o
Hor′ ace
Hez e ki′ ah
Is′ ra el
Ich a bod
Ja′ bez
Jef′ frey
Job
Jo′ nas
Jo si′ ah
Josh′ u a
Jus′ tus
Jer e mi′ ah
Jon′ a than
Leon ard
Lew′ is
Lem′ u el
Lu′ ther
Mar′ tin
Miles
Mor gan
Mo′ ses
Me′ dad
Na′ than
Na than′ iel
Ne he mi′ ah
Nich′ o las
Nor′ man
Ob a di′ ah
Ol′ i ver
Ralph
Reu′ ben
Rich′ ard
Rob′ ert
Ro′ ger
Sam′ u el
Seth
Sol′ o mon
The′ o dore
The oph′ i lus
U ri′ ah
Val′ en tine
Vin′ cent
Wal′ ter
Wil′ li am
Za′ dok
Zech a ri′ ah.

Names of Women.

Ab i gail
A′ my
Ann
An′ nis
A me′ li a
Bridg′ et
Be lin′ da
Car′ o line
Cla ris′ sa
Ce′ li a
Deb′ o rah
Di′ nah
De′ li a
El′ ea nor
E li′ za
Em′ ma
Em′ i ly
Es′ ther
Eu′ nice
E mil′ i a
Faith
Flo′ ra
Fran′ ces
Grace
Han′ nah
Har′ ri et
Hel′ en
Hen ri et′ ta
Hes′ ter
Hul dah
Is a bel
Jane
Je mi′ ma
Jen′ net
Ju′ li a
Ju li an a

Kath' a rine	Mar' ga ret	Rose
Love	Ma ri' a	Sa' rah
Lu' cy	Nan' cy	So phi' a
Lu cre' tia	Pa' tience	Sal' ly
Lu cin' da	Pe nel' o pe	Tem' per ance
Ma' bel	Pru' dence	Ur su la.

TABLE XXXIX.

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

	Arabick.	Roman.		Arabick.	Roman.
One	1	I	*Thirty-five*	35	XXXV
Two	2	II	*Forty*	40	XL
Three	3	III	*Forty-five*	45	XLV
Four	4	IV	*Fifty*	50	L
Five	5	V	*Fifty-five*	55	LV
Six	6	VI	*Sixty*	60	LX
Seven	7	VII	*Sixty-five*	65	LXV
Eight	8	VIII	*Seventy*	70	LXX
Nine	9	IX	*Seventy-five*	75	LXXV
Ten	10	X	*Eighty*	80	LXXX
Eleven	11	XI	*Eighty-five*	85	LXXXV
Twelve	12	XII	*Ninety*	90	XC
Thirteen	13	XIII	*One hundred*	100	C
Fourteen	14	XIV	*Two hundred*	200	CC
Fifteen	15	XV	*Three hundred*	300	CCC
Sixteen	16	XVI	*Four hundred*	400	CCCC
Seventeen	17	XVII	*Five hundred*	500	D
Eighteen	18	XVIII	*Six hundred*	600	DC
Nineteen	19	XIX	*Seven hundred*	700	DCC
Twenty	20	XX	*Eight hundred*	800	DCCC
Twenty-five	25	XXV	*Nine hundred*	900	DCCCC
Thirty	30	XXX	*One thousand*	1000	M.

Of the division of time. Sixty seconds make a minute, 60 minutes an hour, 24 hours a day, that is, a day and a night, for our days begin at 12 o'clock at night; 7 days a week, 4 weeks a month, 12 months a year, 100 years a century.

A vocabulary of words, principally relating to the sciences, defined, and spelled and marked in a manner that cannot fail to lead to a correct pronunciation. We would recommend the pupil to be obliged to give the meaning of the word as well as the spelling when standing up in class; this method we conceive would be a rational and very useful exercise to the young learner, and we hope the teacher will not fail to put it in practice.

Abdomen, ab do' men, s. A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly.
Acme, ak' me, s. The height of any thing; more particularly used to denote the height of a distemper.
Acquiescence, ak kwe ess' ense, s. A silent appearance of content; satisfaction, rest, content, submission.
Acre, a' kur, s. A quantity of land, containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth; or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.
Aerial, a e' re al, a. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it; inhabiting the air; high, elevated situation.
Aeronaut, a' ur o nawt, s. One who sails through the air.
Affidavit, af fe da' vit, s. A declaration upon oath.
Aggregate, ag' gre gate, s. The result of the conjunction of many particulars.
Agrarian, a gra' re an, a. Relating to fields or grounds.
Agriculture, ag' re kul tshure, s. Tillage, husbandry.
Air, are, s. The element encompassing the earth: music; the mien, or manner, of the person.
Aisle, ile, s. The walk in a church.
Alabaster, al' a bas tur, s. A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable than the other kinds.
Alamode, al a mode', ad. According to the fashion.
Alcoran, al' ko ran, s. The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda; now more properly called the Koran.
Alias, a' le as, ad. A Latin word, signifying otherwise.
Alien, ale' yen, s. A foreigner, not a citizen, a stranger.
Aliment, al' le ment, s. Nourishment, nutriment, food.
Alkali, al' ka le, s. Any substance which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

Allegiance, al le′ janse, s. The duty of citizens to the government.

Allegory, al′ le gor re, s. A figurative discourse, in which something is intended that is not contained in the words literally taken.

Alloy, al loe′, s. Baser metal mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution.

Almonds, a′ mundz, s. Nuts of the Almond tree.—The two glands of the throat; the tonsils.

Alpha, al′ fa, s. The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A: therefore used to signify the first.

Amanuensis, a man u en′ sis, s. A person who writes what another dictates.

Amateur, am a ture′, s. A lover of any particular pursuit or system; not a professor.

Amazon, am′ a zun, s. The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; a virago.

Ambassador, am bas′ sa dur, s. A person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to another.

Ammoniack, am mo′ ne ak, s. A gum; a salt.

Amphibious, am fib′ e us, a. That which can live in two elements.

Amphitheatre, am fi *the*′ a tur, s. A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another.

Amputation, am pu ta′ shun, s. The operation of cutting off a limb, or any other part of the body.

Anacathartick, an a ka thar tik, s. Any medicine that works upward.

Anachronism, an ak′ kro nism, s. An errour in computing time.

Analysis, a nal′ le sis, s. A separation of any compound into its several parts; a solution of any thing whether corporal or mental, to its first elements, or principles.

Anarchy, an′ ar ke, s. Want of government; a state without magistracy.

Anatomy, a nat′ o me, s. The art of dissecting the body the doctrine of the structure of the body.

Ancestor, an' ses tur, s. One from whom a person descends.

Anemoscope, a nem' o skope, s. A machine invented to foretell the changes of the wind.

Animadversion, an e mad ver' shun, s. Reproof; severe censure.

Animalcule, an e mal' kule, s. A small animal.

Annals, an' nalz, s. Histories digested in the exact order of time.

Anniversary, an ne ver' sa re, s. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year. The fourth of July is the American anniversary.

Annotator, an no ta' tur, s. A writer of notes; a commentator.

Anodyne, an' o dine, a. That which has the power of mitigating pain.

Anonymous, a non' e mus, a. Wanting a name.

Antagonist, an' tag o nist, s. One who contends with anotherother; an opponent

Antemeridian, an te me ridj' e an, a. Being before noon.

Antepenult, an te pe nult', s. The last syllable but two.

Antimony, an' te mun e, s. A mineral substance of a metalline nature.

Antipodes, an tip' o dez, s. Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

Antiquary, an' te kwa re, s. A man studious of antiquity.

Antiscorbutical, an' te skor bu' te kal, a. Good against the scurvy.

Antispasmodick, an' te spaz mod' ik, a. That which has the power of relieving the cramp, and other spasmodick diseases.

Aonian, a o' ne an, a. Belonging to the hill Parnassus, the supposed residence of the Muses.

Apepsy, ap' ep se, s. A loss of natural concoction.

Apogee, ap' o je, s. A point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution.

Apoplexy, ap' o plek se, s. A sudden deprivation of all sensation.

Apothecary, a po*th'* e ka re, s. A man whose employment it is to keep medicines for sale.
Apothegm, ap' o *th*em, s. A remarkable saying.
Appellee, ap pel le', s. One who is accused.
Appurtenance, ap' pur te nanse, s. That which belongs to something else which is considered as the principal.
Arcanum, ar ka' num, s. (Plural *arcana.)* A secret.
Archangel, ark ane' jel, s. One of the highest order of angels.
Architect, ar' ke tekt, s. A profession of the art of building; a builder; the contriver of any thing.
Architecture, ar' ke tek' tshure, s. The art or science of building.
Archives, ar' kivz, s. The places where records or ancient writings are kept.
Arctick, ark' tik, a. Northern.
Area, a' re a, s. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries; any open surface.
Argillaceous, ar jil la' shus, a. Clayey, consisting of argil, or potter's clay.
Aristocracy, ar is tok' kra se, s. That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles.
Armistice, ar' me stis, s. A short truce.
Armory, ar' mur e, s. The place in which arms are deposited for use; armour; arms of defence; ensigns armorial.
Arsenick, arse' nik, s. A mineral substance; a violent corrosive poison.
Artery, ar' tur e, s. An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
Artillery, ar til' lur e, s. Weapons of war; cannon, great ordnance.
Asafœtida, as sa fet' e da, s. A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste and strong offensive smell.
Asbestos, az bes' tus, s. A sort of native fossil stone found in the United States, and other parts of the world. It may be split into threads and filaments, and these spun and wove into a kind of cloth. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

Assignee, as se ne', s. He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity.

Asthma, ast' ma, s. A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and cough.

Astrologer, as trol' o jur, s. One that, supposing the influence of the stars to have a casual power, professes to foretell, or discover events.

Astronomy, as tron' no me, s. A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order.

Asylum, a si' lum, s. A sanctuary, a refuge. America has been justly called an asylum for foreigners of all nations.

Atmosphere, at' mo sfere, s. The air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides.

Aurelia, aw re' le a, s. A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects, the chrysalis.

Autumn, aw' tum, s. The season between summer and winter.

Auxiliary, awg zil' ya re, s. and a. Helper, assistant; helping.

Axiom, ak' shum, s. A proposition evident at first sight.

Axis, ak sis, s. The line real or imaginary, that passes through any thing on which it may revolve.

Bagnio, ban' yo, s. A house for bathing and sweating.

Bailiwick, ba' le wik, s. The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

Barometer, ba rom' me tur, s. A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

Baroscope, bar' ro skope, s. An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere.

Basaltes, ba sil' tez, s. A kind of marble, never found in layers, but standing upright. The Giant's Causeway in Ireland is composed of basaltes.

Bashaw, bash aw', s. Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province.

Bdellum, del' lum, s. An aromatick gum brought from the Levant.
Behemoth, be' he moth, s. The hippopotamus, or river horse.
Belles Lettres, bel la tur, s. Polite literature.
Belligerent, bel lidje' e rent, a. Waging war.
Bibliographer, bib le og' gra fur, s. A transcriber.
Biennial, bi en' ne al, a. Of the continuance of two years.
Bigamy, big' ga me, s. The crime of having two wives at once.
Bile, s. A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and discharged by the common duct.
Bilingsgate, bil' lingz gate, s. Ribaldry, foul language.
Biography, bi og' gra fe, s. An historical account of the lives of particular men.
Bitumen, be tu' men, s. A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes.
Bivalve, bi' valv, a. Having two valves or shutters, used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters.
Bolis, bo' lis, s. Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.
Bolus, bo' lus, s. A medicine made up into a soft mass, larger than pills.
Boreas, bo' re as, s. The north wind.
Botanist, bot' a nist, s. One skilled in plants and herbs.
Bowels, bou' els, s. Intestines, the vessels and organs within the body; the inner parts of any thing.
Braggadocio, brag ga do' she o, s. A puffing, boasting fellow.
Bramins, bra' mins, s. A sect of philosophers in India; Indian priests.
Brain, brane, s. That collection of vessels and organs in the head from which sense and motion arise; the understanding.
Bravado, bra va' do, s. A boast, a brag.
Brigade, bre gade', s. A division of forces; a body of men.
Brunett, broo net', s. A woman with a brown complexion.
Bullion, bul' yun, s. Gold or silver in the lump unwrought.

Buoy, buoe, s. A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight.

Burglary, bur' gla re, s. Robbing a house by night, or breaking in with intent to rob.

Burlesque, bur lesk', a. Jocular, tending to raise laughter; ludicrous language.

Cachexy, kak' kek se, s. Such a distemperature of the humours as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

Cadi, ka' de, s. A magistrate among the Turks.

Calcination, kal se na' shun, s. Such a management of bodies by fire as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization.

Calk, kawk, v. Stopping the leaks of vessels.

Calomel, kal' o mel, s. Mercury six times sublimed.

Calorifick, kal o rif' ik, a. That which has the quality of producing heat.

Calx, kalks, s. Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Camera Obscura, kam' e ra ob sku' ra, s. An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted.

Cameleon, ca me'el yun, s. A kind of lizard, living on the air or flies, and is said to turn itself to any colour but red and white.

Camphire, kam' fir, s. A kind of resin produced by a chymical process from the camphire tree.

Capricorn, kap' pre korn, s. One of the signs of the Zodiack, the winter solstice.

Carabine, or Carbine, kar bine', s. A small sort of fire arms.

Caricature, kar ik a tshure', s. Ludicrous representation.

Carnivorous, kar niv' vo rus, a. Flesh-eating.

Cartel, kar tel', s. A writing containing stipulations.

Casual, kazh' u al, a. Accidental, arising from chance.

Catacombs, kat' a komz, s. Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

Cataplasm, kat' a plazm, s. A strong drawing poultice.

Catarrh, ka tar', s. A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat.

Catastrophe, ka tas' tro fe, s. A final event, generally unhappy.
Cathartick, ka *th*ar' tik, s. A purgative, a medicine to purge downwards.
Categorical, kat e gor' e kal, a. Absolute, adequate, positive.
Cavalry, kav' al re, s. Horse troops.
Caustick, kaws' tik, s. A caustick or burning application.
Celibacy, sel' e ba se, s. Single life, unmarried state.
Certiorari, ser she o ra' ri, s. A writ issuing out of the chancery, or other court to call up the records of a cause therein depending.
Chalybeate, ka lib' be et, a. Impregnated with iron or steel.
Chaos, ka' os, s. Without order, confusion, irregular mixture.
Characteristick, kar ak te ris' tik, s. That which constitutes the character.
Chart, tshart, s. A delineation of coasts.
Charter, tshar' tur, s. A writing bestowing privileges or right.
Chronology, kro nol' o je, s. The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.
Chronometer, kro nom' me tur, s. An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.
Chyle, kile, s. The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment.
Chymistry, kim' mis tre, s. The art or process by which the different substances formed in mixed bodies are separated from each other by means of fire.
Cicatrice, or Cicatrix, sik' a tris, s. The scar remaining after a wound; a mark, an impression.
Cion, si' un, s. A sprout, a shoot from a plant.
Classick, klas' sik, a. Relating to antique authors; of the first order or rank.
Clavicle, klav' e kl, s. The collar bone.
Coadjutor, ko ad ju' tur, s. A fellow-helper, an associate.
Coagulation, ko ag u la' shun, s. Concretion, congelation.
Cochineal, kutsh' in eel, s. An insect from which a red colour is extracted.
Cocoa, ko' ko, s. A species of the palm tree.

Codicil, kod′ e sil, s. An appendage to a will.
Cognizable, kog′ ne za bl, a. That falls under judicial notice ; proper to be tried, judged or examined.
Colleague, kol′ leeg, s. A partner in office or employment.
Colossus, ko los′ sus, s. A statue of enormous magnitude.
Combustible, kom bus′ te bl, a. Susceptible of fire.
Comet, kom′ it, s. A heavenly body in the planetary regions—appearing suddenly, and again disappearing.
Commodore, kom mo dore′, s. The commander of a squadron of ships.
Compatriot, kom pa′ tre ut, s. One of the same country.
Compost, kom′ post, s. Manure.
Concatenation, kon kat e na′ shun, s. A series of links.
Concave, kong′ kave, a. Hollow, opposed to convex.
Conch, konk, s. A shell, a sea shell.
Conduit, kon′ dit, s. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of water.
Confectionary, kon fek′ shun a re, s. The place where sweet meats are made or sold.
Confiscate, kon fis kate, a. Transferred to the publick as forfeit.
Connoisseur, ko nes sare′, s. A judge, a critick.
Consanguinity, kon sang gwin′ e te, s. Relation by blood.
Conspiracy, kon spir′ a se, s. A plot, a concerted treason.
Contemporary, kon tem′ po ra re, s. One who lives at the same time with another.
Contiguous, kon tig′ u us, a. Bordering upon, near to.
Contraband, kon′ tra band, a. Prohibited, illegal, unlawful.
Contumacy, kon′ tu ma se, s. Obstinacy, wilful contempt.
Convalescency, kon va les′ sen se, s. Renewal of health, recovery from a disease.
Copartner, ko part′ nur, s. One who has a share in some common stock.
Cornet, kor′ net, s. A musical instrument blown with the mouth ; an ensign of a troop of horse.
Corollary, kor′ o lar e, s. The conclusion ; an inference.
Coronation, kor o na′ shun, s. The pomp and ceremony of crowning a king ; king making.
Corps, kore, s. Plural, korz. A body of forces ; *French.*

Cosmography, koz mog' gra fe, s. The science of the general system of the world; a general description of the universe.
Costive, kos' tiv, a. Bound in the body.
Courier, koo' reer, s. A messenger sent in haste.
Courtesy, kur' te se, s. Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance.
Cranium, kra' ne um, s. The skull.
Credential, kre den' shal, s. That which gives a title to credit.
Crisis, kri' sis, s. The height of an affair, or of a disease.
Criticism, krit' e sizm, s. Remark, animadversion.
Crucible, kroo' se bl, s. A chymist's melting-pot made of earth.
Crustaceous, krus ta' shus, a. Shelly, with joints; not testaceous.
Crystallization, kris tal le za' shun, s. Congelation into crystals.
Culprit, kul' prit, s. A man arraigned before his judge.
Culpable, kul' pa bl, a. Criminal, blameable, blameworthy.
Cultivator, kul' te va tur, s. One who improves, promotes or meliorates.
Cupola, ku' po la, s. A dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.
Cutaneous, ku ta' ne us, a. Relating to the skin.
Cycle, si' kl, s. A circle in the heavens: a round of time; imaginary orbs.
Cycloid, si' kloid, s. A geometrical curve.
Cyclopædia, si klo pe' de a, s. A circle of knowledge, a course of the sciences, the round of learning.—Same as *Encyclopedia.*
Cylinder, sil' in dur, s. A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.
Cymbal, sim' bal, s. A musical instrument.
Czar, zar, s. The title of the emperor of Russia.
Debenture, de ben' tshure, s. A writ or note by which a debt is claimed.
Decade, dek' ad, s. The sum of ten.
Decemviri, de sem' ve ri, s. Ten supreme magistrates of ancient Rome, chosen to make laws and govern for a certain time.

Decennial, de sen' ne al, s. What continues for the space of ten years.
Decipher, de si' fur, v. a. To explain, to unfold, to unravel.
Decoction, de kok' shun, s. A preparation made by boiling water.
Decompose, de kom poze', v. a. To dissolve or unmix a mixed body.
Default, de fawlt', s. Neglect, failure, fault.
Defeasance, de fe' zance, s. Annulling or abrogating a contract.
Defendant, de fen' dant, s. He that defends; in law the person accused or sued.
Dentist, den' tist, s. One who practises on the teeth.
Deponent, de po' nent, s. One that gives testimony.
Deputy, dep' u te, s. One that does business for another.
Dernier, dern yare', a. Last—Dernier, resort,—Last resort.
Desideratum, de sid er a tum, s. An important point.
Despotism, des' po tizm, s. Absolute power.
Dey, da, s. The supreme governor of some of the Barbary states.
Diæresis, di er' e sis, s. The separation or disjunction of syllables.
Diaphragm, di' a fram, s. The midriff, which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any division or partition which divides a hollow body.
Diarrhoea, di ar re' a, s. A flux of the belly.
Diarrhoetick, di ar ret' ik, a. Solutive, purgative.
Digit, did' jit, s. The measure of length containing three-fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun and moon; any of the numbers expressed by single figures.
Dioptrick, di op' trick, s. Assisting the sight.
Diploma, de plo' ma, s. A writing confirming some privilege.
Dirge, durge, s. A song of lamentation.
Dishabille, dis a bil', s. Undress, loose home dress. *French.*
Disingenuous, dis in jen' u us, a. Unfairly, meanly, artful.

Dispensary, dis pen' sa re, a. The place where medicines are sold.
Dissection, dis sek' shun, s. The separating the parts of animal bodies.
Dissyllable, dis' sil la ble, s. A word of two syllables.
Distich, dis' tik, s. A couplet, a couple of lines.
Diuretick, di u ret' ik, a. Having the power to provoke urine.
Dotard, do' tard, s. A man whose age has impaired his intellect.
Dowry, dou' re, s. The possession of a widow; endowment, gift.
Dramatick, dra mat' ik, a. Represented by action.
Dropsy, drop' se, s. A collection of water in the body.
Druggist, drug' gist, s. One who sells physical drugs.
Druids, dru' ids, s. The priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons.
Duodecimo, du o des' se mo, s. A book in which one sheet of paper makes twelve leaves.
Dysentery, dis' sen ter e, s. A looseness of the bowels, sometimes attended with the discharge of blood.
Dyspepsy, dis' pep se, s. A difficulty of digestion.
Dyspnoea, disp ne' a, s. A difficulty of breathing.
Eclaircissement, ek klare' siz ment, s. Explanation.
Eclat, e klaw', s. Splendour, show, lustre. *French.*
Eclipse, e klips', v. a. s. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven. Darkness, obscuration, failing of light.
Ecliptick, e klip' tik, s. A great circle of the sphere.
Edict, e' dikt, s. A proclamation of command or prohibition.
Edition, e dish' un, s. Publication of a book, the whole number of copies printed at one time.
Editor, ed' e tur, s. Publisher, he that revises or prepares any work for publication.
Effervescence, ef fer ves' sense, s. Production of heat by intestine motion.
Effigy, ef' fe je, s. Resemblance, image in painting or sculpture.
Egotism, e' go tizm, s. Too frequent mention of a man's self.

Ejectment, je ekt' ment, s. A legal writ commanding the departure of the inhabitant of a house, or the tenant of an estate.

Electricity, e lek tris' e te, s. A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances and emit fire.

Electary, e lek' ta re, s. Medicines made of conserves and powders.

Elixur, e lik' sur, s. Any cordial; the quintessence of any thing.

Ellipsis, el lip' sis, s. A figure of rhetorick by which something is left out.

Elysium, e lizh' e um, s. Any place exquisitely pleasant.

Embassador, em bas' sa dur, s. One sent on a publick message.

Emetick, e met' ik, a. Having the quality of provoking vomits.

Emollient, e mol' yent, a. Softening, relaxing the solids.

Encomium, en ko me um, s. Panegyrick, praise, elegy.

Encore, ong kore', a. Again, once more. *French.*

Endemick, en dem' ik, a. A disease proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns.

Enfeoff, en feef', v. a. To invest with possessions.—*A law term.*

Enigma, e nig' ma, s. A riddle, an obscure question.

Engineer, en je neer', s. One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.

Ephemerist, e fem' e rist, s. One who consults the planets.

Epilepsy, ep' e lep se, s. A convulsive motion of the whole body or some of its parts, with the loss of sense.

Epigram, ep' e gram, a. A short poem terminating in a point.

Epoch, e' pok, (or epocha) s. A period from which dates commence.

Equator, e kwa' tur, s. A great circle dividing the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres.

Equinox, e' kwe noks, s. Is the time when the sun moves exactly under the equinoctial, in consequence, our days and nights become equal.

Errata, er ra' ta, s. The errors of a printer. *Erratum*, error.

Erysipelas, er e sip' e las, s. An eruption of a hot acrid humour.
Escritoir, es kru tore', s. A box with all the implements necessary for writing.
Ether, e' *th*er, s. An element more fine and subtile than air.
Ethicks, e*th*' iks, s. The doctrine of morality, a system of morals.
Etymology, et e mol' o je, s. The derivation of a word from its original.
Executor, egz ek' u tur, s. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator.
Exile, eks' ile, s. Banishment; state of being banished.
Exit, eks' it, s. Departure, act of quitting the theatre of life.
Exotick, eks ot' ik, a. Foreign, not produced in our country.
Expectoration, eks pek to ra' shun, s. Discharge from the breast by coughing or otherwise.
Exuviæ, egz u' ve e, s. Whatever is shed by animals.
Fabaceous, fa ba' she us, a. Having the nature of a bean.
Facetious, fa se' shus, a. Gay, cheerful, lively.
Factor, fak' tur, s. An agent for another, a substitute.
Fallible, fal' le bl, a. Liable to error.
Fanatick, fa nat' ik, s. A man mad with wild notions.
Farcy, far' se, s. The leprosy of horses.
Farrier, far' re ur, s. A horse doctor.
Fathom, fath' um, s. A measure of six feet in length.
Febrile, feb' ril, s. Constituting or proceeding from a fever.
Felloe, fel' io, s. The circumference of a wheel.
Felony, fel' un e, s. A crime denounced capital by the law.
Feudal, fu' dal, a. Held from another.
Ferula, fer' u la, s. A weapon for beating scholars on the hand.
Fetus, fe' tus, s. Any animal in embryo; yet unborn.
Fierifacias fi e re fa' shus, s. A writ commanding the sheriff to levy for debt or damages recovered in a court of justice.
Flower de luce, flou' ur de luse, s. A bulbous iris.
Flux, fluks, s Any flow or issue of matter, dysentery.
Foliage, fo' le adje, s. Leaves, tufts of leaves.

Folio, fo' le o, s. A book of the full size of the sheet, four pages.
Focus, fo' kus, s. The point where the rays meet.
Forceps, for' seps, s. An instrument to extract from wounds.
Forensick, fo ren' sik, a. Belonging to courts of judicature.
Fortuitous, for tu' e tus, a. Accidental, casual.
Forum, fo' rum, s. Any publick place.
Fragile, fradje' il, a. Brittle, uncertain, frail, weak.
Frank, frangk, s. A letter which pays no postage; a French coin; open, generous, sincere, liberal.
Friable, fri' a bl, a. Easily reduced to powder.
Frigid, frid' jid, a. Cold; without warmth, impotent.
Fructuous, fruk' tshu us, a. Fruitful, impregnated with fertility.
Fungus, fung' gus, s. Soft spungy flesh on the lips of wounds.
Furlough, fur' lo, s. A limited leave of absence to a soldier.
Fusible, fu' se bl, a. Capable of being melted.
Galaxy, gal' lak se, s. The milky way.
Gala, ga' la, s. Grand entertainment; splendid amusement.
Gamboge, gam boodje', s. A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature, of a yellow colour.
Gangrene, gang' grene, s. A mortification, putrefaction.
Garrulous, gar' ru lus, a. Prattling, talkative.
Gemini, jem' e ni, s. The twins; the third sign of the Zodiack.
Genealogy, je ne al' o je, s. History of the succession of families.
Genus, je' nus, s. A class of being comprehending under it many species, either of animals or vegetables.
Geography, je og' gra fe, s. A knowledge of the earth.
Geometry, je om' me tre, s. The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractly considered.
Georgick, jor' jik, s. The beauties and embellishments of husbandry.
Ginseng, jin' seng, s. A valuable American root, exported to China in large quantities; it is cordial and restorative.
Glacis, gla' sis, s. In fortification, a sloping bank.

Gladiator, glad de a′ tur, s. A sword-player, or prize-fighter.
Glossary, glos′ sa re, s. A dictionary of obscure words.
Gnomon, no′ mon, s. The hand or pin of a dial.
Goal, gole, s. The starting post, the end to which a design tends, the final purpose.
Graduate, grad′ u ate, s. A man with an academical degree.
Graft, or graff, s. The branch of one tree inserted into another.
Graminivorous, gram e niv′ o rus, a. Grass-eating.
Grammar, gram′ mar, s. The science of speaking correctly.
Grantee, gran tee′, s. He to whom a grant is made.
Graphick, graf′ ik, a. Well described, delineated.
Grenadier, gren a deer′, s. A tall foot-soldier.
Gregarious, gre ga′ re us, a. Going in flocks or herds.
Grocer, gro′ sur, s. A man who sells tea, sugar, spices, &c.
Grotesque, gro tesk′, a. Ancient work, either in painting or carving; distorted in figure, unnatural.
Grotto, grot′ to, s. A cavern or cave made for coolness.
Guaiacum, gwa′ ya kum, s. A physical wood, *lignumvitæ*.
Gymnastick jim nas′ tik, a. Relating to athletick exercises.
Harangue, ha rang′, s. A speech, or popular oration.
Harbinger, har′ bin jur, s. A forerunner, a precursor.
Hearse, herse, s. A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave; a temporary monument set over a grave.
Hecatomb, hek′ e toom, s. A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.
Hectick, hek′ tik, s. A slow consumptive fever generally attended with a cough: habitual, constitutional.
Hegira, he ji′ ra, s. A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, used by the Arabians, who begin their time from the day Mahomet escaped from Mecca, July sixteen, A. D. six hundred and twenty-two.
Helioscope, he′ le o skope, s. A sort of telescope through which a person can look at the sun without injuring the eyes.
Hemisphere, hem′ es fere, s. Half a globe; so much of the heavens as is visible above our horizon.
Hemorrhage, hem′ o radje, s. A violent flux of blood.
Heptagon, hep′ ta gon, s. A figure with seven sides or angles.
Heptarchy, hep′ tar ke, s. A sevenfold government.

Herbaceous, her ba' shus, a. Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.
Hereditament, her e dit' a ment, s. A law term denoting inheritance.
Hereditary, he red' e ta re, a. Possessed or claimed by inheritance.
Heterodox, het' er o doks, a. Deviating from established opinions.
Heterogéneous, het er o je' ne us, a. Not kindred, opposite or dissimilar in nature.
Hexagon, heks' a gon, s. A figure with six sides or angles.
Hieroglyphick, hi e ro glif' fik, s. An emblem, the art of writing in picture.
Historiographer, his to re og' ra fur, s. A writer of history.
Homicide, hom' e side, s. A murderer, manslaying.
Horizon, ho ri' zon, s. The line that terminates the view.
Horizontal, hor e zon' tal, a. Parallel to the horizon, on a level.
Horticulture, hor' te kul tshure, s. The art of cultivating gardens.
Hydrometer, hi drom' me tur, s. An instrument to measure the extent of water.
Hydrophobia, hi dro fo' be a, s. Dread of water.
Hymeneal, hi me' ne al, a. Pertaining to marriage.
Hyperbole, hi per' bo le, s. A figure in rhetorick, by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the truth.
Hypochondriacal, hip po kon dri' a kal, a. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.
Ichneumon, ik nu' mon, s. A small animal that breaks crocodile eggs.
Ides, idz, s. A Roman term with regard to time.
Idolatry, i dol' la tre, s. The worship of images.
Ignis fatuus, ig' nis fat' shu us, s. Will-with-the-wisp; Ideal.
Impromptu, im prom' tu, s. Short extemporaneous composition.
Inauguration, in aw gu ra' shun, s. Investiture by solemn rites.
Incendiary, in sen' je a re, s. One who burns and destroys out of malice.
Incognito, in kog' ne to, ad. In a state of concealment.
Innuendo, in nu en' do, s. An oblique hint.

Isthmus, ist' mus, s. A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.
Juvenile, ju' ve nil, a. Young, youthful.
Knel, nel, s. The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.
Knight, nite, s. A certain degree of military rank.
Laboratory, lab' bo ra tur e, s. A chymist's workroom.
Labyrinth, lab' ber in*th*, s. A maze, inextricable windings.
Laity, la' e te, s. The people as distinguished from the clergy.
Lapidary, lap' e dar e, s. One who deals in stones or gems.
Larseny, lar' se ne, s. Petty theft, robbery.
Latitude, lat' te tude, s. The degrees reckoned from the equator.
Leap-year, lepe yere, s. Every fourth year, when February has 29 days, and the year 366.
Legislator, led' gis la tur, s. A maker of laws for a community.
Legitimacy, le jit' te ma se, s. Lawfulness of birth.
Lexicographer, leks e kog' graf ur, s. A writer of dictionaries.
Library, li' bra re, s. A collection of books.
Literal, lit ter al, a. According to the primitive meaning.
Literati, lit ter ra' ti, s. The learned.
Litigation, lit te ga' shun, s. Judicial contest, suit of law.
Livre, li' vur, s. A French coin, in value twenty cents.
Lungs, lungz, s. The lights, the organs of respiration.
Lyrick, lir' rik, a. Pertaining to odes or poetry sung to a harp.
Magnet, mag' net, s. The loadstone, stone that attracts iron.
Manifesto, man ne fes' to, s. Publick declaration in form.
Manufacture, man u fak' tshure, s. Any thing made by art.
Manufactory, man u fak' tu re, s. The place or shop where any thing is manufactured.
Massacre, mas' sa kur, s. Butchery, indiscriminate destruction.
Mercantile, mer' kan til, a. Trading, commercial.
Mercury, mer' ku re, s. Chymical name for quicksilver.
Monarchy, mon' nar ke, s. The government of a single person.
Museum, mu ze' um, s. A repository of natural or learned curiosities.

Nunnery, nun' nur e, s. A house of women dedicated to religion.
Oblong, ob' long, a. Longer than broad.
Ochre, o' kur, s. A kind of earth slightly coherent, and easily dissolved in water; a color.
Octavo, ok ta' vo, s. A book of eight leaves, or sixteen pages to the sheet.
Panegyrick, pan ne jer' rik, s. An encomiastick piece.
Philanthropy, fil an' *th*ro pe, s. Love of mankind.
Pole, pole, s. The north or south extremity of the earth.
Polysyllable, pol' le sil la bl, s. A word of many syllables.
Pronunciation, pro nun she' a shun, s. Mode of utterance.
Pyramid, pir' a mid, s. A solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.
Quadrant, kwa' drant, s. An instrument with which latitudes are taken, the quarter of a circle, the fourth part.
Quinsy, kwin' ze, s. A tumid inflammation in the throat.
Regimen, red' ji men, s. Care in diet and living.
Rendezvous, ren de vooz', s. Place appointed for an assembly.
Reprisal, re pri' zal, s. Something seized by way of retaliation.
Rhetorick, ret' to rik, s. Propriety and elegance of speech.
Satiate, sa' she ate, a. Glutted, full to satiety.
Schedule, sked' jule, s. A scroll; a little inventory.
Sciatick, si at' tik, s. The hip gout, (Sciatica.)
Shroud, shroud, s. The dress of the dead; a shelter.
Smelt, smelt, v. a. To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.
Spine, spine, s. The back bone.
Spiral, spi' ral, a. Curve, winding, circularly involved.
Tacticks, tak' tiks, s. The art of ranging men in the field of battle.
Telescope, tel' le skope, s. A glass to view distant objects.
Typography, ti pog' graf e, s. Emblematical; the art of printing.
Urbanity, ur ba n' e te, s. Civility, elegance, politeness.
Vocabulary, vo kab' u la re, s. A dictionary, a lexicon.
Weapon, wep' p'n, s. Instrument of offence.
Yeoman, yo' man, s. A farmer; a gentleman farmer.
Zone, zone, s. A girdle; a division of the earth.
Zoology, zo ol' lo je, s. A treatise concerning living creatures.

TABLE XL.

OF GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is commonly divided into four parts—orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody.

Orthography treats of the letters, their powers and combinations in syllables; or, it teaches the true manner of writing words, called spelling.

Etymology treats of the derivation of words from their radicals or primitives, and of their various inflections and modifications to express person, number, case, sex, time and mode.

Syntax explains the true mode of constructing sentences.

Prosody treats of the quantity or accent of Syllables and the laws of versification

Explanation of vowels and consonants, syllables and words.

Letters, Syllables, &c.

A letter is the least part of a word.

The letters of the English alphabet, are twenty-six.

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

The Vowels are a e i o u, *and sometimes* w *and* y.*

The Consonants b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z.

A vowel can be sounded by itself.

A consonant cannot be sounded distinctly by itself.

A diphthong is two vowels forming but one syllable.

A triphthong is three vowels forming but one syllable: as, *eau* in beau

A proper diphthong has both the vowels sounded: as, *oi*, in voice, *ou*, in ounce.

An improper diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded: as, *ea*, in eagle, *oa*, in boat.

A syllable is so much of a word as can be pronounced at once: as a, an, ant, bit ter, but ter fly.

Words are sounds, used as signs of our thoughts.

A word of one syllable, is called a monosyllable; a word of two syllables, a dissyllable; a word of three syllables, a trisyllable; and a word of four or more syllables a polysyllable.

* W and Y are consonants, when they begin a word or syllable; in other situations, they are vowels.

Words of two or more syllables have an accent on one of the syllables.

Accent signifies that stress of the voice, which is laid on one syllable, to distinguish it from the rest. Thus, in ápple, the accent is on the first syllable; and in aríse, it is on the second syllable. The mark placed above the syllable, and which denotes the accent, is also called the accent.

Nouns, Pronouns, &c.

A noun or substantive, is the name of any thing: as, sun, moon, stars.

Every word that makes sense of itself, is a noun: as, John, Charles, Pittsburgh; or that takes, *a*, *an*, or *the* before it: as, a tree, an apple, the sun.

A pronoun is the word used instead of a noun, to avoid repeating the noun: as, I, he, she, they; "Charles is a good boy, *he* obeys his parents, and *he* speaks the truth;" instead of saying, "Charles is a good boy; Charles obeys his parents, and Charles speaks the truth."

An adjective is a word that signifies the quality of a substantive: as good, bad, tall, short; a good girl, a tall tree.

An adjective may be generally known, by its making sense with the word *thing*, or any particular noun added to it; as, a good thing, a bad thing, a sweet apple.

A verb is a word that signifies being, doing, or suffering: as, I am, she writes, he is beaten.

Any word is a verb, when we can add a pronoun to it. Thus, eat, read, play, are verbs; because we can say, I eat, she reads, he plays. A verb is also known by its making sense with the word *to*, put before it; as, to eat, to read, to play.

The singular number signifies one object; as, a tree, the house.

The plural number signifies more than one object: as, trees, houses.

Genders.

Gender is the distinction of sex. There are three genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind: as, a man, a horse, a bull.

The feminine gender signifies animals of the female kind: as a woman, a duck, a hen.

The neuter gender denotes objects which are neither males nor females; as a field, a house, a garden.

Some substantives naturally neuter, are, by a figure of speech, converted into the masculine or feminine gender; as, when we say of the sun, *he* is setting, and of a ship, *she* sails well, &c.

Explanation of the Pauses and other Characters used in Writing.

A comma (,) is a pause of one syllable—A semicolon (;) two—A colon (:) four—A period (.) six—An interrogation point (?) shows when a question is asked; as *What do you see?*—An exclamation point (!) is a mark of wonder or surprise, as, *O the folly of sinners!*—The pause of these two points is the same as a colon or a period, and the sentence should usually be closed with a raised tone of voice.

( ) A Parenthesis includes a part of a sentence, which is not necessary to make sense, and should be read quicker, and in a weaker tone of voice.

[ ] Brackets or Hooks, include words that serve to explain a foregoing word or sentence.

- A Hyphen joins words or syllables; as *sea-water.*

' An Apostrophe shows when a letter is omitted, as, *us'd* for used.

ʌ A Caret shows when a word or number of words are omitted through mistake; as, *this is my ʌ book.*

" A Quotation or double comma, includes a passage that is taken from some author in his own words.

☞ The Index points to some remarkable passage.

¶ The Paragraph begins a new subject.

§ The Section, is used to divide chapters.

* † ‡ || An Asterisk, and other references, point to a note in the margin or bottom of a page.

Capital Letters.—Sentences should begin with a capital letter—Also every line in poetry. Proper names, which are the names of persons, places, rivers, mountains, &c. should begin with a capital. Also the name of the Supreme Being.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Of remarkable events from the discovery of America to the present period.

YEAR.

1492 America discovered by Columbus.
1497 South America discovered by Americus Vespusius.
North America discovered by Sebastian Cabot.
1565 Potatoes first taken to Ireland from New Spain, N. A.
1583 Tobacco first taken to England from Virginia.
1610 Virginia and Newfoundland settled by the English.
1614 New York and New Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1620 About 100 persons settled at Plymouth, in Massachusetts. being the first English settlers in New England.
1623 New Hampshire settled by an English colony.
1627 A colony of Swedes settled on the Delaware, Penn.
1633 Maryland settled by lord Baltimore.
1635 Connecticut and Rhode Island settled.
1669 South Carolina planted by an English colony.
1680 William Penn receives a patent for Pennsylvania.
1683 Philadelphia began to be built.
1709 North Carolina began to be settled.
1732 George Washington born, February 22, O. S.
The settlement of Georgia began.
1745 Indigo discovered in South Carolina.
1750 Britain prohibits by law, any slitting mill, forge, or any iron works in America.
1754 A congress met at Albany, (N. Y.) when Dr. Franklin proposes a plan for the union of all the colonies.
1755 Braddock's defeat near Pittsburgh, July 9.
1758 Fort Du Quesne (now Pittsburgh,) taken from the French, by general Forbes, February 28.
1765 The famous stamp-act passed in the British parliament.—Repealed in 1766, which occasions great rejoicing in the colonies.
1770 Massacre at Boston, March 5.
1773 Tea, 340 chests destroyed at Boston.
1774 Colonies deny the right of Britain to tax them.
First general Congress met at Philadelphia.
1775 First battle at Lexington, the British defeated.
Articles of confederation agreed on by the Colonies.
General George Washington appointed Commander in chief of the American army.
Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17.
General Montgomery slain before Quebeck.
Kentucky first settled by colonel Boon.
1776 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, July 4.
Battle of Flatbush, August 27, Americans defeated.
General Washington takes 900 Hessians at Trenton

1777 Battle of Princeton, British defeated.
British defeated in Connecticut.
Battle of Brandywine, Americans defeated, Sept. 11.
The British forces take possession of Philadelphia.
Battle of Germantown, Americans defeated, Oct. 4.
Gen. Burgoyne is obliged, at Saratoga, to surrender his whole army to the Americans, under gen. Gates, Oct. 17.
1778 Treaty between the United States and France.
Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18.
Battle of Monmouth, British defeated, June 28.
1779 Stony Point taken by the Americans under Wayne.
1780 Battle of Camden, Americans defeated.
General Arnold turns traitor, September 26.
British defeated in South Carolina, October 7.
1781 Battle of Cowpens, British defeated, January 17.
Americans defeated in North Carolina, March 15.
Count de Grasse, with 28 sail of the line, arrives in the Chesapeake, and lands 3,200 men.
Battle of Eutaw springs, British defeated, Sept. 9.
Cornwallis surrenders his whole army, 7000 men, to the American and French army, commanded by General Washington, October 19.
1782 The Bible first printed in the United States.
Articles of Peace signed by the American and British commissioners at Paris, November 30.
1783 Washington resigns his commission to Congress.
1784 Definitive treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, ratified by Congress, January 4.
1787 Federal Convention, report the Constitution of the United States to the several states.
1789 Congress met at New York for the first time under the new Constitution, March 4.—Washington invested with the office of President of the U. S. April 30.
1790 Harmar's defeat by the Miami Indians, Sept. 30.
1791 St. Clair defeated by the Indians, November 4.
1794 Western Insurrection—Wayne totally defeats the Indians, August 20—British treaty negociated by Jay.
1795 Treaty of friendship, &c. between the U S. and Spain.
1797 John Adams elected president and Thomas Jefferson vice-president of the United States.
George Washington died, Dec. 14, aged 67.
1800 American Envoys conclude a Convention with the French Republick.
1801 The convention with France conditionally ratified.
Thomas Jefferson invested with the office of president, and Aaron Burr vice president of the United States.
1803 Purchase of Louisiana by the United States.
1804 Voyage of discovery up the Missouri to the Pacifick ocean, by captains Lewis and Clark, completed in the year 1806.

23 For I perceive thou art in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity.

24 Then answered Simon and said, Pray ye to the Lord for me, that none of these things which ye have spoken come upon me.

25 And they, when they had testified and preached the word of the Lord, returned to Jerusalem, and preached the gospel in many villages of the Samaritans.

26 ¶ And the angel of the Lord spake unto Philip, saying, Arise and go toward the south, unto the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, which is desert.

27 And he arose and went: and behold, a man of Ethiopia, an eunuch of great authority under Candace queen of the Ethiopians, who had the charge of all her treasure, and had come to Jerusalem for to worship,

28 Was returning, and sitting in his chariot, read Esaias the prophet.

29 Then the spirit said unto Philip, Go near and join thyself unto this chariot.

30 And Philip ran thither to him and heard him read the prophet Esaias, and said, Understandest thou what thou readest?

31 And he said, How can I, except some man should guide me? and he desired Philip that he would come up, and sit with him.

32 The place of the scripture which he read, was this, He was led as a sheep to the slaughter; and as a lamb dumb before his shearer, so opened he not his mouth.

33 In his humiliation his judgment was taken away: and who shall declare his generation? for his life is taken from the earth.

34 And the eunuch answered Philip, and said, I pray thee, of whom speaketh the prophet this? of himself, or of some other man.

35 Then Philip opened his mouth, and began at the same scripture, and preached unto him Jesus.

36 And as they went on their way, they came unto a certain water: and the eunuch said, See, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized?

37 And Philip said, if thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Je-

39 And when they were come up out of the water, the spirit of the Lord caught away Philip, that the eunuch saw him no more: and he went on his way rejoicing.

40 But Philip was found at Azotus: and passing through he preached in all the cities, till he came to Cesarea.

CHAP. IX.

Saul's miraculous conversion.

AND Saul, yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord, went unto the high priest,

2 And desired of him letters to Damascus to the synagogues, that if he found any of this way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem.

3 And as he journeyed, he came near Damascus; and suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven.

4 And he fell to the earth, and heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?

5 And he said, Who art thou, Lord? And the Lord said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest. It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.

6 And he, trembling and astonished, said, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? And the Lord said unto him, Arise, and go into the city, and it shall be told thee what thou must do.

7 And the men which journeyed with him stood speechless, hearing a voice, but seeing no man.

8 And Saul arose from the earth and when his eyes were opened, he saw no man: but they led him by the hand, and brought him into Damascus.

9 And he was three days without sight, and neither did eat nor drink.

10 ¶ And there was a certain disciple at Damascus, named Ananias; and to him said the Lord in a vision, Ananias. And he said, Behold, I am here, Lord.

11 And the Lord said unto him, Arise, and go into the street which is called straight, and enquire in the house of Judas, for one called Saul, of Tarsus: for behold, he prayeth,

12 And hath seen in a vision a man named Ananias, coming in, and putting his hand on him, that he might receive his sight.

13 Then Ananias answered, Lord, I have heard by many of this man, how

50 Hath not my hand made all these things?

51 ¶ Ye stiff-necked and uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always resist the Holy Ghost: as your fathers did, so do ye.

52 Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted? and they have slain them which shewed before the coming of the just One; of whom ye have been now the betrayers and murderers:

53 Who have received the law, by the disposition of angels, and have not kept it.

54 ¶ When they heard these things, they were cut to the heart, and they gnashed on him with their teeth.

55 But he, being full of the Holy Ghost, looked up stedfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God.

56 And said, Behold, I see the heavens opened, and the Son of man standing on the right hand of God.

57 Then they cried out with a loud voice, and stopped their ears, and ran upon him with one accord,

58 And cast him out of the city, and stoned him: and the witnesses laid down their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul.

59 And they stoned Stephen, calling upon God, and saying, Lord Jesus receive my spirit.

60 And he kneeled down, and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. And when he had said this he fell asleep.

CHAP. VIII.

The church planted in Samaria.

AND Saul was consenting unto his death. And at that time there was a great persecution against the church which was at Jerusalem; and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the apostles.

2 And devout men carried Stephen to his burial, and made great lamentation over him.

3 As for Saul he made havock of the church, entering into every house, and haling men and women, committed them to prison.

4 Therefore, they that were scattered abroad, went every where preaching the word.

6 And the people with one accord gave heed unto those things which Philip spake, hearing and seeing the miracles which he did.

7 For unclean spirits, crying with loud voice, came out of many that were possessed with them: and many taken with palsies, and that were lame, were healed.

8 And there was great joy in that city.

9 But there was a certain man called Simon, which before-time in the same city used sorcery, and bewitched the people of Samaria, giving out that himself was some great one.

10 To whom they all gave heed from the least to the greatest, saying, This man is the great power of God

11 And to him they had regard, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries.

12 But when they believed Philip, preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they were baptized both men and women.

13 Then Simon himself believed also: and when he was baptized he continued with Philip, and wondered, beholding the miracles and signs which were done.

14 Now, when the apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John.

15 Who, when they were come down, prayed for them that they might receive the Holy Ghost:

16 (For as yet he was fallen upon none of them: only they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus.)

17 Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost.

18 And when Simon saw that, through laying on of the apostles hands, the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money.

19 Saying, Give me also this power, that on whomsoever I lay hands, he may receive the Holy Ghost.

20 But Peter said unto him, Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money.

21 Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter: for thy heart is not right in the sight of God.

22 Repent, therefore, of this

23 For I perceive thou art in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity.

24 Then answered Simon and said, Pray ye to the Lord for me, that none of these things which ye have spoken come upon me.

25 And they, when they had testified and preached the word of the Lord, returned to Jerusalem, and preached the gospel in many villages of the Samaritans.

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12 And hath seen in a vision a man named Ananias, coming in, and putting his hand on him, that he might receive his sight.

13 Then Ananias answered, Lord, I have heard by many of this man, how much evil he hath done to thy saints at

15 But the Lord said unto him, Go thy way: for he is a chosen vessel unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel.

16 For I will shew him how great things he must suffer for my name's sake.

17 And Ananias went his way, and entered into the house; and putting his hands on him, said, Brother Saul, the Lord, (even Jesus that appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest,) hath sent me, that thou mightest receive thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost.

18 And immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received sight forthwith, and arose and was baptized.

19 And when he had received meat, he was strengthened. Then was Saul certain days with the disciples which were at Damascus.

20 And straightway he preached Christ in the synagogues, that he is the Son of God.

21 But all that heard him were amazed, and said, Is not this he that destroyed them which called on this name in Jerusalem, and came hither for that intent, that he might bring them bound unto the chief priests?

22 But Saul increased the more in strength, and confounded the Jews which dwelt at Damascus, proving that this is very Christ.

23 ¶ And after that many days were fulfilled, the Jews took council to kill him.

24 But their laying await was known of Saul: and they watched the gates day and night to kill him.

25 Then the disciples took him by night, and let him down by the wall in a basket.

26 And when Saul was come to Jerusalem, he assayed to join himself to the disciples: but they were all afraid of him, and believed not that he was a disciple.

27 But Barnabas took him, and brought him to the apostles, and declared unto them, how he had seen the Lord in the way, and that he had spoken to him, and how he had preached boldly at Damascus in the name of Jesus

28 And he was with them coming in, and going out at Jerusalem.

29 And he spake boldly in the name of God

30 Which when the brethren knew, they brought him down to Cesarea, and sent him forth to Tarsus.

31 Then had the churches rest throughout all Judea, and Galilee, and Samaria, and were edified; and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied

32 ¶ And it came to pass, as Peter passed through all quarters, he came down also to the saints which dwelt at Lydda.

33 And there he found a certain man named Eneas, which had kept his bed for eight years, and was sick of the palsy.

34 And Peter said unto him, Eneas, Jesus Christ maketh thee whole: arise, and make thy bed. And he arose immediately.

35 And all that dwelt at Lydda, and Saron, saw him, and turned to the Lord.

36 ¶ Now, there was at Joppa a certain disciple named Tabitha, which, by interpretation, is called Dorcas: this woman was full of good works, and alms-deeds which she did.

37 And it came to pass, in those days, that she was sick, and died: whom when they had washed, they laid her in an upper chamber.

38 And forasmuch as Lydda was nigh to Joppa, and the disciples had heard that Peter was there, they sent unto him two men, desiring him that he would not delay to come to them.

39 Then Peter arose and went with them. When he was come they brought him into the upper chamber: and all the widows stood by him weeping, and shewing the coats and garments which Dorcas made while she was with them.

40 But Peter put them all forth, and kneeled down and prayed, and turning him to the body, said, Tabitha, arise. And she opened her eyes: and when she saw Peter, she sat up.

41 And he gave her his hand, and lifted her up; and when he had called the saints and widows, he presented her alive.

42 And it was known throughout all Joppa; and many believed in the Lord.

43 And it came to pass, that he tarried many days in Joppa; with one Simon a tanner.

CHAP. X.